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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 N.P. (INLAND) THREE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 2nd April, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना

†

*१३९३. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा :
श्री भानवेन्द्र शाह :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री सुब्बया अम्बलम् :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३३९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के वित्तीय पहलुओं और प्रशासकीय विस्तार की बातों पर इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) वर्ष १९५८-५९ के लिये १२ लाख रुपये के खर्च का बजट व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। बाद के वर्षों में निम्नलिखित खर्च करने का विचार है:—

१९५९-६०	२० लाख रुपये
१९६०-६१	२६ लाख रुपये

सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण अलग से रख दिया गया है, जिसमें प्रस्तावित खर्च के प्रशासनिक ब्यौरे दिये गये हैं । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या २]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Mr. Speaker: The English answer also may be read.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A budget provision for expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs has been made for the financial year 1958-59. It is also proposed to incur the following expenditure in the subsequent years:—

1959-60	Rs. 20 lakhs
1960-61	Rs. 26 lakhs

A separate statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha containing the administrative details of the proposed expenditure. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 92].

(c) Does not arise.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अगले वर्षों के लिये इस सम्बन्ध में काफी बड़ी रकमें रखी गई हैं जब कि इस वर्ष के लिये केवल १२ लाख रुपये की रकम ही रखी गई है, इसका क्या कारण है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसका कारण यह है कि इस काम को हम धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। एक दम काम को बढ़ा दिया जाये तो उस में कई बार जितना ठोसपन आना चाहिये नहीं आता है। इसलिये इस काम को धारे-धारे बढ़ाया जायगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है यह योजना इस वर्ष पंजाब, बंगाल और बम्बई राज्यों में ही प्रारम्भ की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो दूसरे स्कूल पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत अन्य प्रान्तों में हैं क्या उनमें इस योजना को लागू नहीं किया जायेगा या वे स्कूल पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत ही रहेंगे ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अधिकतर जो काम था वह बंगाल, बम्बई और दिल्ली में हो रहा था और उसी में इस काम को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। धीरे-धीरे इस काम का और प्रान्तों में भी विस्तार किया जायेगा।

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there is any programme to introduce this scheme all over the country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, sir, that is the proposal. Gradually we wish to extend the scope of this scheme.

श्री स० च० सामन्त : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोले गये हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कहां-कहां ये खोले गये हैं और कहां कहां खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In order to control the field work the entire country is supposed to be divided for the time being, into three regions. In addition to Delhi and New Delhi, which will be controlled directly by the adviser, the regions are: Eastern Region consisting of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, Western Region consisting of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and another region consisting of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know the considerations for opening new centres only in Bombay Delhi and Punjab?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We are trying to seek the co-operation of all the States. Wherever co-operation was more readily available and where similar previous field work had been done naturally schemes were taken up in those States. Some of the States, e.g. Bombay and Punjab, have themselves come forward to contribute something to the expansion of this scheme. I would like also to inform the hon. House that gradually we propose to extend the scope of this scheme and I hope we will be able to cover the whole country.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the required number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are forthcoming to these schools? May I also know the basis on which the scholarships have been distributed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This question does not deal with scholarships at all. This relates to National Discipline Scheme.

Shri Tangamani: We find from the statement that a sum of Rs. 1,44,000 has been set apart for the regional office. The hon. Minister has also stated that regional offices have been set up in three places. May I know whether at least in the year 1959-60 the regional offices will be started in the South?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, sir; as soon as possible.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देर से देर कब तक सारे देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम प्रत्येक जिले में इसको प्रारम्भ किया जा सकेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह कहना तो बड़ा मुश्किल है लेकिन इसके बारे में हम बराबर कोशिश कर रहे हैं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि अगले दो तीन वर्षों में हम इस काम को काफी आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे।

Compulsory Primary Education in Delhi

*1294. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which compulsory primary education would be introduced in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) the reasons why it has not been introduced so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Punjab Primary Education Act 1940 (Parts II and III) regarding compulsory primary education was extended to Delhi Territory in 1953. Full compulsion has not become operative.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the percentage of school-going children that are attending the primary schools in Delhi at present?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Does the hon. Member want to know for Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. What is the estimated percentage of school-going children that are attending schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is a long statement from which I have to check up the figures. I will let the hon. Member know the figures.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the target date for introducing compulsory primary education in the Union Territory of Delhi and how much will it cost?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: By the end of the Third Five Year Plan we propose to make education free and compulsory in the whole country. I am hoping that Delhi also would be able to have free and compulsory education in the Third Five Year Plan for the age group 6-11.

Mr. Speaker: What would be the estimated cost?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Rough estimates have been made for all the Union Territories. For Delhi it is Rs. 86·4 lakhs; for other Centrally administered area it is Rs. 271·9 lakhs, the total being Rs. 358·3 lakhs.

Commonwealth Bank

+

*1295. **Shri V. C. Shukla:**
Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any initiative has been taken by the Government of India in regard to the setting up of a Commonwealth Bank to assist the under-developed countries in developing their domestic resources?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): No, Sir.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Have any of the Commonwealth countries formally proposed to the Government of India to set up this type of banks?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This matter was considered several times at various levels in the Commonwealth Conference, including the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference since 1952. But, somehow or other, due to some difficulties, it has not taken any definite concrete shape.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether this scheme was discussed at the last meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference held at Ottawa where our Finance Minister also was present?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as my information goes, the last Finance Ministers' Conference at which this was discussed was the one held in January 1954 at Sydney. I do not know whether it was discussed in Ottawa.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Just now, the hon. Minister said that the matter was discussed in the Finance Ministers' conferences many times. May I know what were the difficulties in the way of having such a bank? In view of the fact that most of the countries in the Commonwealth are under-developed, may I know whether any other country outside the Com-

commonwealth has also expressed its desire to extend help?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The very name of the Bank, Commonwealth Bank, shows that the Members would be the Commonwealth countries and the funds would also come from the Commonwealth countries. Any outside country, at the very beginning, is ruled out. The main difficulty is where the funds will come from.

Shri Joachim Alva: Do the difficulties arise on account of the operation of powerful British Exchange Banks within these territories?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion: want of money.

Shri Heda: Since the proposal would benefit under-developed countries, and India being one, may I know whether we are pursuing the proposal and if so, what efforts we are making?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is the U.K. Government which has initiated this and they are in correspondence with the various Commonwealth countries. When a reference was made to us, we have also given our tentative opinion about this. As I said, it is entirely in the exploratory stage. The indications from India as well as the other Commonwealth countries are of the various difficulties and the nature of the machinery. Nothing definite or concrete has come out.

Status of Teachers

*1396. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have issued certain directions to the State Governments to raise the status of teachers in their States; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 93].

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the recommendations have been implemented?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir. Many of the recommendations have been implemented. The most important recommendation which we made was with regard to increment of the salaries of teachers. I am glad to say that most of the States are now co-operating in increasing the salaries of school teachers.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : राज्य सरकारों को जो प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन में बढ़ोतरी करने का परामर्श दिया गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सारे देश में प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस सम्बन्ध में कितनी सहायता दी है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Since the hon. Member wants to know for the whole country, I will be very glad to place a statement on the Table of the House showing the increment that has taken *place in each State.*

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में .....

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know about elementary school teachers.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The names of the States are: In 1956-57, the States which participated were nine: West Bengal, Kerala, U.P., Madras, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. In 1957-58, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, U.P., West Bengal, Rajasthan and Punjab.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Which of the States pays the highest and which pays the lowest?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member may make a comparison when I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri Thimmaiah: What is the percentage of the share given by the Centre and the States in this?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Fifty per cent.

Shri Achar: May I know whether these directions apply to the aided private schools also or only to Government institutions and District Board schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All teachers.

Shri Tangamani: One of the recommendations is that these Teachers organisations are to be consulted whenever any Bills are proposed to be brought forward by the State Governments. May I know whether any of the State Governments have brought up Bills for really increasing the status of primary school teachers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: These suggestions are of a general nature. They are not like orders which we issue from the Ministry of Education. It is our policy that Teachers organisations should always be consulted whenever certain reforms are undertaken in the educational system. That was the sort of general suggestion which we made to the State Government. I hope this has been implemented to some extent. I do not have the exact information with regard to each State.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any of the State Governments have brought up any legislation on the basis of this recommendation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I should require notice for this.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What are the States that have not yet come under the orbit of this?

Mr. Speaker: I think he has already read out those States that have come. The other States have not: fourteen minus nine is five.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What are the reasons?

Mr. Speaker: Reasons? Next question. I have allowed a number of supplementaries.

Oil Refineries

*1397. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of petrol in the Oil Refineries in India (*e.g.* Caltex at Vizagapatnam) is more than the offtake; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to increase the offtake and to keep the refineries working without temporary stoppages?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The surplus quantity of Petrol is exported to neighbouring countries and there have been no temporary stoppages in the refineries as a result of this surplus production.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know the installed capacity of the Caltex Refinery, Vizagapatnam and its working capacity and how far it is related to the increase of offtake?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are producing 22,873 tons of petrol and 25,570 tons of furnace oil from the Caltex refinery.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is a fact that the surplus motor gasolene that comes out of the Caltex refinery is exported at a far lesser price than the price at which the spirit is sold in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I could not say that. Surplus production of motor spirit is exported. I think, subject to correction, they are disposed of at a competitive price.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that these oil refineries have increased their output by 30 per cent. in recent

times, may I know the extent to which this is going to reduce our deficit in petroleum products in the country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are at present not deficit in motor spirit. Taking the totality of petroleum products which are obtained from the four refineries, so far as motor spirit is concerned, we are producing a surplus and exporting the surplus to other countries.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the export is left to the refineries themselves or whether the Government have considered the advisability of taking over the surplus and exporting it themselves through some organisation like the S.T.C.?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Surplus production is disposed of by the owners of the refineries. Government do not come into that. Obviously, where some general question of policy comes in, Government are trying to advise them.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether the Government have considered the feasibility of reducing the prices considerably with a view to accentuate the off-take?

Mr. Speaker: It was all discussed yesterday. Next question.

High Court Judges

\+

*1398. **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) the number of High Court Judges appointed (High Court-wise) during 1957 and 1958 so far; and

(b) the number out of them appointed from outside the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 94]

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know how many Judges have been transferred from the different High Courts according to the provisions laid down in article 222 of the Constitution?

Shri Datar: In all, six Judges have been appointed to other High Courts than the area in which they live.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know about transfer from one High Court to another after appointment.

Shri Datar: This includes also cases of transfer: two or three.

Some Hon. Members: Let us know the number.

Mr. Speaker: Two or three.

Shri Subiman Ghose: It is a question of appointment. I want to know the transfers.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He said, two or three. The hon. Member did not hear.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know whether any candidate defeated in the elections on the Congress ticket has been appointed as a Judge?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise? Is it a disqualification?

Some Hon. Members: Information, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Whether a defeated candidate, any person who is otherwise a B.A., B.L. or an LL.B. is competent to be there.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to have an All India panel of competent, eligible candidates for appointment as High Court Judges and whether appointments are going to be made from that panel hereafter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): It was proposed

at the Law Ministers' conference that a panel of the type which the hon. Member has in mind may be prepared and selection in future may be made out of that approved list.

That question is under consideration.

Shri Tangamani: May we know whether in the case of the appointment of these new Judges, the principle that 30 per cent. be given to the outsiders, has been followed, because I find from the statement that out of the 39 Judges who were appointed, only three Judges come from outside?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think five Judges have been appointed from other States.

Shri Tangamani: Three for 1957 and two for 1958.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes, I am giving the total number. But it is difficult to follow a rigid rule in these matters. There are so many questions that have to be considered. We have to persuade the State concerned, and we have also to see that suitable Judges are available in other States and are equally prepared to accept office in States other than their own. So, when all these conditions are fulfilled, we try to have Judges from other States.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know how many candidates defeated in elections have been appointed Judges within six months of their defeat?

Mr. Speaker: I disallowed that question. Shri Mathur.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The point is whether defeated candidates can be appointed.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we go into local board elections, then Assembly elections, parliamentary elections. Order. Order. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. Are these disqualifications under the Constitution? Any person who has been practising in a High Court for a period of ten years is eligible to be appointed a High Court Judge. Hon. Members need not go into the question of elections. He might have stood for a Panchayat election and been defeated. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: On a point of order. If a person elected in an Assembly or parliamentary elections is appointed Judge within six months of his defeat, that shows that there is something other than merit in it.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. The hon. Member is entitled to go into the merit, whether he is a lawyer or not, not otherwise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How is it that even though four new appointments have been made at Allahabad, eight in Bombay, seven in Calcutta and five in the Punjab, not one single Judge in all of these places has been appointed from outside, whereas even when one vacancy fell in Orissa and Rajasthan, it was filled from outside? May I know the policy and the principle followed, and whether the resistance of the States is there?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have already, I think, given an indication of the policy. We try to persuade the States, wherever suitable candidates are available from outside the State, to accept them, but we cannot force them to accept one against their wish, nor can we foist any one on them. So far as we can persuade them, we try to.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand that Bombay, Calcutta and Punjab resisted the appointment of Judges from outside?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I would not like to say so.

Aid to Orissa

*1399. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 874 on the 13th August, 1957 in respect of the construction of the New Capital, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) and state:

(a) whether any loans or grants have since been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna: What is the total amount so far given for the construction of this Capital?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Since the First Five Year Plan, by 1952-53 Rs. 132 lakhs was given as grant, and since then two loans each of Rs. 50 lakhs for 1954-55 and 1955-56, and then again for the year 1957-58 the State Government has requested a sum of Rs. 61·75 lakhs as against the expenditure on the Capital. That is being considered.

Shri Sanganna: What is the total estimated cost of this Capital, and to what extent do the Government of India propose to bear it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The total estimated expenditure on the construction of the Capital at Bhubaneswar comes to about Rs. 540 lakhs, and the expenditure that has been incurred up to 1955-56 is Rs. 480 lakhs. Maybe, there might be some increase due to the rise in cost and prices, but we have no precise information about that. From year to year, as I have indicated, we have given the grant or the loan to the State.

Shri Supakar: May I know the rate and total amount of interest payable on the capital advanced for the construction of the new Capital?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: The rate of interest charged and the total amount of loan granted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think on the loans the usual rate of interest is three per cent or so.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether for the year 1958-59 the State Government has asked for any further loan or assistance, so far as the construction of this Capital is concerned?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: 1958-59 is still to run its course. They had aske

****Expunged as ordered by the**

1957-58, they had made an application, and that is being considered. It is for Rs. 61·75 lakhs.

Location of Oil Refineries in Assam

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*1401. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Basumatari:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam had sent a delegation abroad led by the Minister of Industries for consulting experts on the question of the location of new oil refineries in Assam;

(b) if so, the places they visited and whom they consulted;

(c) whether they have submitted any report or proposals to the Government of India on the subject; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They visited U. K., France, Holland, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy and U.S.A. and consulted various technical consultants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether any kind of assistance was offered to the delegation by the Governments of those countries that the delegation visited and consulted?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes. Some offers were made by one or two countries in this connection.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Government of India appointed its own consultant, an international firm, for the preparation of the project reports in connection with the oil refinery sites, may I know if the Government of India warned the Assam Government about this * * * * because it involved a heavy drain on the State Exchequer?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members ought not to cast aspersions on the State Governments. There are 14 State Governments, not to speak of the Territories. Every one of them will cast aspersion on the hon. Members here and this Government. It is very wrong.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not casting any aspersion, but I say...

Mr. Speaker: What is this word then?

Shri Hem Barua: Because there was a heavy drain on the State Exchequer, I want to know, because the Government of India have already appointed an international firm of consultants for the purpose, the use of sending this team abroad by the Assam Government independently.

Mr. Speaker: I will have this word scored out. It will be expunged.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is not objectionable.

Shri Hem Barua: The next question is not an aspersion. It is as simple a question as possible.

Mr. Speaker: The expunction relates to the previous one. The Minister will answer it. Why is he in a hurry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The State Governments, so far as I know, are perfectly entitled to their own decisions with regard to the investments and assessment of the whole situation with regard to the location of the refinery, and it is not for me to answer why they sent a deputation abroad.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know under whose jurisdiction this exploration of oil is being worked out? Is it under the jurisdiction of the State Government concerned, or the Central Government, or is it a co-ordinated activity?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Central Government are responsible for the whole exploration, and it is going on under the aegis of the Central Government.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: On a point of order, Sir. I was rising on this expunction matter. Expunction is contemplated in matters which are indecent or unparliamentary, and anything that is wrong is not expunged usually. Therefore, it may be that something has been said which ought not to be said, but that is not a ground for expunction. Expunction is a very much more drastic affair in which the proceedings of Parliament may be disgraced by the inclusion of such matters. So, I would request you not to take a puritan view of matters, but to proceed on the usual basis.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Especially when the Member has corrected himself.

Mr. Speaker: If the Member had withdrawn the expression there would not have been any necessity for expunction. So far as the hon. Members are concerned, if one hon. Member casts an aspersion against another, I will reserve my judgment to see as to how far the hon. Member will take it coolly. But now the State Government is not before us. No aspersion ought to be cast against a State Government or a State Minister. That is why I expunged it. The other relates to indecent statement here. I will deal with them as and when they arise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I put a most innocuous supplementary? May I know if the Assam Minister, Shri Tripathi, has made a suggestion to the Central Government to have a multi-purpose pipe-line to carry the Naharkatiya crude, and a French oil firm too has offered a loan of £10 million on deferred payment basis, and if so do Government to act on the suggestion?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The two portions of the former part of the question are correct. The latter part is still under consideration, and Govern-

ment do not commit themselves this way or that way. So far as the present position is concerned, we are getting the whole thing examined. This is all that we can say.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In the annual report of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, it is said that the whole project report about these refineries has been entrusted to a foreign expert. At the same time, it is admitted that the Assam Government have sent out a delegation to foreign countries to get project reports. May I know whether the project reports will exclusively be on the lines of the policy adopted by the Central Government and in consultation with the expert appointed by the Central Government for this purpose?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Central Government have appointed consultants for their own information and for their own benefit. I do not know whether the State Government also propose to have any consultants with them or to give any advice. They have received some offers from abroad and they pass them on to the Central Government. And we shall give due consideration to all these offers. This is all that I can say.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Who is taking the final decision in the matter, the Central Government or the State Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Central Government are finally going to take all decisions, but we have got to take into consideration any suggestions that are offered to them.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that an American firm of engineers is interested in this pipeline and they have made a quotation of Rs. 25 crores for this pipe-line?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I could not catch the question.

Mr. Speaker: There is too much of subdued noise in the House.

Shri B. S. Murthy: She (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha) is coming and sitting here.

Shri Tyagi: The lady Minister has strayed into our quarters.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid she is a little shy to come and sit here immediately.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The Finance Minister should take her on his side.

Shri B. S. Murthy: An invitation should be extended.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: She has left our house.

Mr. Speaker: There is too much of excitement with respect to this oil.

Shri Hem Barua: It is because oil is combustible.

May I know whether there is a proposal by an American firm of engineers that is interested in constructing this pipe-line, and they have made an offer of Rs. 25 crores as expenditure on this pipe-line?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have received no offer from any American firm to build the pipe-line.

पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की रिपोर्ट

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*१४०२ { श्री सिदव्या :
श्री यादव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर कब चर्चा करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती खाडिलकर) : (क) तथा (ख). रिपोर्ट सितम्बर, १९५६ में संसद् में प्रस्तुत की गई थी और तब से सदन में बहस के दौरान इसका कई बार

दिलाया जा चुका है। रिपोर्ट पर यदि और बहस करने की इच्छा हो तो वह तभी करना उचित होगा जब कि पिछड़ेपन के निश्चय करने के नियम बनाने के लिये की जा रही ऐड-हाक सर्वे की रिपोर्ट मिल जाये और उस पर विचार हो चुके।

Mr. Speaker: In English also.

Shrimati Alva: (a) and (b). The report was presented to the Parliament in September 1956, and it has been since referred to in the course of discussions in the House on several occasions. If there be a desire to discuss matters arising out of the report further, it would be advisable to do so after the results of the *ad hoc* survey to evolve a suitable criteria for determining backwardness have been received and considered.

Shri Siddiah: May I know whether the Minister could indicate the time by which the survey would be completed?

Shrimati Alva: This question was answered only last month, and it was said that the reports had come in from West Bengal and Madras; and we are expecting the report from Bombay any day. After that only, we can consider.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether copies of the evidence tendered before the commission will be available to Members of Parliament?

Shrimati Alva: That question does not arise out of this.

Mr. Speaker: It is premature.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Which is premature?

Mr. Speaker: Has the report been placed on the Table of the House?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The report was placed, but not the evidence.

Mr. Speaker: Then, how does it not arise?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I do not know if the hon. Member wants to have the whole of the evidence printed and distributed. I do not think that is feasible. It should be, I think, a very huge volume. But if the hon. Member wants to see the evidence, if it is available, we will place it at his disposal or place a copy in the Library.

Mr. Speaker: One or two copies may be placed.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It has not been printed, so far as I am aware.

Mr. Speaker: Then, cyclostyled copies may be placed.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes, we will try to place a copy in the Library.

Shri Thimmaiah: The Backward Classes Commission toured the country and took evidence from Government and also from the public, and they fixed the criteria for declaring certain communities as backward classes. May I know the reasons and the need for referring it for an *ad hoc* survey to the State Government?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The reasons were given *in extenso* in the memorandum that was presented to Parliament along with the report.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी बताया गया कि पिछड़ेपन की कसौटी स्थिर करने के लिये कुछ इलाकों का सर्वे किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब तक सर्वे का परिणाम निकलता है, इस बीच पिछड़े वर्गों को शिक्षा आदि की सुविधा दी जायेगी या नहीं ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : इसके लिये सब स्टेट्स से दरखास्त की गयी थी कि जो कुछ भी सुविधायें अब तक दी गयी हैं उनको जो कि बैकवर्ड क्लास के समझे जाते

वे और जिनको बीमे बहुत सी जांच पड़ताल किए हुए बैकवर्ड समझा जाता है, वह पूरी तरह से दी जायें और अगर बढ़ायी जा सकती हैं तो बढ़ाई जायें ।

Life Insurance Corporation

*1403. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to transfer the controlled business of the Bharat Insurance Company and the Jupiter General Insurance Company to the Life Insurance Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Yes, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when a final decision would be taken and when the controlled business of the Bharat Insurance Co. and the Jupiter General Insurance Co. will come under the corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The matter is in the court, and there are legal complications about it. Also, it is *sub-judice*. Unless those things are decided, there is genuine difficulty in bringing this controlled business within the purview of the Life Insurance Corporation.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether pending the taking over of the controlled business by the corporation, the Bharat Insurance Co. and the Jupiter General Insurance Co. employees are gettting the benefit of the same kind of pay-scales and service conditions as the corporation employees?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am unable to give an answer about the details and say that each employee is getting the benefits. But it is our intention and it is our policy that the employees of these two companies, which are under the administrator, should have identical benefits as the Life Insurance Corporation employees.

Shri Tangamani: Pending these two companies being taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation, may I know whether Government will consider the advisability of appointing a controller to go into this matter?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Controller for what? Already, we have an administrator who is running the two companies.

So far as the life business is concerned, the Life Insurance Corporation has the monopoly; so, that business is terminated. So far as the general businesses is concerned, because both of them are composite companies, they are doing very good business. The business is increasing every day.

Santals and Orangs Tribes

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*1404. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Santals and Organs tribes residing in the State of Assam are not included in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These tribes have not been brought on the schedule in Assam according to the recommendations of the State Government as well as of the Backward Classes Commission that the tribes which are not indigenous to Assam but which have migrated from some other States for purposes of employment should be treated as 'other backward classes' and not as scheduled tribes in that State.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know since when those tribes migrated to Assam, and from which part of the country?

Shrimati Alva: I could not give the exact date when they migrated, but they are in Assam, especially in the tea gardens as labourers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any tribal organisation from Assam or any other tribal organisation outside Assam has represented to Government the case of these people?

Shrimati Alva: Yes, we have received representation from the Assam Cha Sramik (Tea garden labourers) Sabha.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What special facilities are given to these tribes?

Shrimati Alva: Considerations that are given to the backward classes on account of backwardness.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government propose to introduce legislation to include some of the tribes, whether in Assam or any other States, as recommended by the State Governments, and if so, when?

Shrimati Alva: Replies from all State Governments have not come in. It is only when all replies come that a comprehensive list can be made.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government are aware that as a result of States reorganisation a tribe which was a scheduled tribe in a former State, is, since the bifurcation or trifurcation of the State and merger with other States, not treated as a scheduled tribe, and therefore, it is suffering for no cause?

Shrimati Alva: Government are aware of this condition prevailing. All the States have been requested to submit their recommendations.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that it is ethnology that determines tribal complex and the complex of human races, and these tribes, Santals and Orangs, are categorised as tribes ethnologically, why is it that in that State they are allowed to be discriminated against?

Shrimati Alva: They have migrated to Assam. They originally came from Bihar (Chota Nagpur) and they have migrated to Assam for labour. They are given the considerations given to backward classes. I have said in my answer that the Assam Government does not consider them as tribals.

Carrying of Night Soil on Heads

*1405. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to item 15 on page 129 of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Part I of 1956-57 and state:

(a) whether Government have brought to the attention of the State Government of Orissa the recommendation of the Commissioner with the request to stop immediately the practice of having night soil carried on heads in the baskets and buckets;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has implemented this recommendation; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Even before the receipt of the Commissioner's report for 1956-57, the State Government had been asked to submit schemes for the supply of hand carts or wheel barrows to scavengers employed by Municipalities or other local bodies. A sum of Rs. 39,000 has been sanctioned so far to the Government of Orissa for this purpose.

Shri B. C. Mullick: May I know which are the States where this practice of carrying night soil on heads in baskets and buckets has been completely stopped?

Mr. Speaker: In addition to Orissa?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not stopped in Orissa.

Shri B. C. Mullick: Is it a fact that the same system is continuing here in Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to Orissa.

Shri B. C. Mallick: This relates to a recommendation made by the Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had tabled the question about Orissa.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether similar suggestions have been made to other State Governments and any aid granted to them for this purpose?

Shrimati Alva: Yes, suggestions have been made to all the State Governments and Union Territories and amounts have also been granted to each of those States and Union Territories—Kerala, Madras, Bombay, West Bengal, Mysore, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Delhi, Rajasthan and Punjab.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I disallowed the question asked by the hon. Member as the original question was confined to Orissa. The hon. Minister answered it quickly. I would have asked her not to answer.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to Orissa. The hon. Member comes from Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Panigrahi: Then may I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: Of course, hon. Members have got extra-territorial jurisdiction.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what steps are being taken to see that not only grants but other facilities are granted to see that this inhuman practice is discontinued?

Mr. Speaker: Except that the hon. Member has brought pointedly to the notice of the House that it is inhuman, there is nothing more in the question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I wanted to say that not only grant of money but something more must be done to eradicate this practice.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will have an opportunity.

U. S. Wheat Loan

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*1406. **Shri Heda:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid to U. S. Government under $190 million wheat loan so far;

(b) whether any new arrangements have been reached in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) $ 2·26 Million (Rs. 1·08 Crores) on account of Principal and $ 25·98 Million (Rs. 12·38 Crores) as interest charges.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Heda: What would be the amounts due in the next two or three years?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am unable to give the details of what would be due every year.

Shri Panigrahi: What do the Government of India still owe the U.S. Government on this wheat loan account?

Mr. Speaker: He has replied that he is not able to give details.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The total amount is Rs. 90·31 crores which we have to pay over a number of years.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the rate of interest on this loan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: 2½ per cent. per annum.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether this amount is being repaid in dollars or in rupees in India on U.S. Government account?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is in dollars.

Shri Tyagi: In what way is it repaid? Is it through exports or by way of incurring further loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is repaid in cash. We pay in dollars—hard cash.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the instalment that was paid was the first one or whether there was any earlier instalment also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This payment was made upto December 31, 1957. We are paying every year further instalments.

Shri Tyagi: My question was not answered. I am anxious to know what is the means of repayment. My hon. friend has said that it is in dollars. I know it is in dollars. But are those dollars earned by us on account of our export surplus or are they had by means of incurring fresh loans.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: Everything goes into the Consolidated Fund of India, whether they are loans or earnings. I do not know what information the hon. Member wants. We pay it in money.

Shri Tyagi: Money is always paid in money.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether this loan is repaid by export earnings or by incurring some other loans.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: No Sir, no loan has been incurred to repay this.

Police Firing Rules

*1467. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1588 on the 9th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether old rules regarding firing by police above the knee have now been so amended that the hit may be below and not high up;

(b) whether a copy of the amended rules about firing will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether orders have also been passed regarding the complete ban on Dum Dum bullets; and

(d) the kind of bullets that have been used in police firings during the last six months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The State Governments have been advised that the rules may provide that so far as possible the aim should be kept low.

(b) The matter concerns law and order and rules are framed by the State Governments;

(c) Dum Dum bullets are not allowed and are not used at all; and

(d) Information is not available with the Government of India. Formerly ·303 bullets were used. The State Governments hove been advised that ordinarily only ·410 muskets may be used.

Shri Yajnik: May I know if it is a fact that now ·410 bullets are used, according to the statement of the Chief Minister of Bombay in this connection?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I do not exactly know what the Chief Minister of Bombay has said. But it has been stated in answer to the question that the States have been advised to use not ·303 rifles, but ·410 muskets, on such occasions.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In reply to an adjournment motion, the hon. Home Minister had said that they were trying to replace rifles with muskets. How far has that move been successful and which States have adopted muskets instead of rifles?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I cannot say exactly. We have advised them to use muskets only on such occasions. It is not necessary to replace rifles by muskets for ordinary duties. But, in case a crowd has to be dispersed or in the case of something which may entail the use of force in the form of firing, then muskets should be used and not rifles. It is not necessary to replace rifles completely by muskets for ordinary duty.

Shri Yajnik: May I know when these instructions were actually given because we see some people have been killed in the Bombay State while trying to find out some people who have committed thefts. Actually, in a small encounter, for a petty theft of Rs. 3, some have been killed.

Mr. Speaker: All that is not necessary.

Pandit G. B. Pant: All fire-arms can cause fatal injury.

Shri Yajnik: May I know exactly the date when the orders or instructions were sent?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think, It was several months ago.

Territorial Council, Himachal Pradesh

*1408. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes relating to the Second Five Year Plan have been transferred to the control of the Territorial Council of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the nature of such schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A number of schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan relating to Animal Husbandry, Medical and Education Departments have been transferred to the Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether the Territorial Council has submitted any report of progress in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: Have they submitted any programmes in this regard?

Shri Datar: These schemes had already been prepared by the H.P. Administration and, after the establishment of this Council, further work in connection with the implementation of these schemes has been entrusted to them.

Mining Leases

*1410. **Shri Sugandhi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have given directions to all the States not to grant mining licences for extensive tracts, to private agencies for exploiting mineral ores; and

(b) the maximum area prescribed for leasing out to private agencies as a result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir, but only in respect of minerals included in Schedule 'A' to the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1956.

(b) No maximum area has been or could be prescribed for leasing out to private agencies for giving effect to the Resolution. Each area applied for is considered from the point of view of its suitability for exploitation on a mechanised basis by the State and a decision is taken having regard to all the relevant factors.

Shri Sugandhi: In spite of these instructions, why more than 2,000 acres near Dandeli have been given by the Mysore Government to one Parikh and Co., of Bombay?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have no information about this.

Shri Venkatraman: May we have an idea as to the number of applications from private parties for such leases?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These applications are made to the States and we do not know the numbers that are received by the respective States.

Books

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*1411. { Shri Ghosal: / Shri Mahagaonkar:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the books for which awards have been given by the Sahitya Akademi will be translated into other regional languages; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Suitable books will be translated from time to time. Some books have already been translated.

Shri Ghosal: May I know if the authors will be paid the proceeds from the sale after the reduction of expenses; whether any royalty will be paid?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is quite obvious. The Sahitya Akademi does not want to deprive the authors of their proper royalties.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any of the Tamil books which have obtained awards given by the Sahitya Akademi has been tranated in regional languages—particurly Kalki's novel *'Alaiyosai'*?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would place ıe whole list on the Table. There are several books which were translated in 1955, 1956 and 1957. The hon. Member can check up from the list.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of what the hon. Minister said that suitable books have been translated in the regional languages—may I know whether there will be further screening of the books that have received these awards of the Sahitya Akademi?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I could not follow, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: The Sahitya Akademi has made certain awards to certain books. The hon. Minister has said that suitable books would be translated into regional languages. Does that mean that there will be further screening of the books that have already got these awards?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Naturally, because it is not possible to translate all the books. There are some books in poetry and some are commentaries and such books, obviously, are not very suitable for translation. Only those books will be selected which can easily be translated; and we have to find even suitable translators to translate these books.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अब तक कितनी पुस्तकों का दूसरी भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया जा चुका है और कितनी पुस्तकों का अनुसवाद विचाराधीन है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In 1955, three books have been translated and some of them are in the Press; in 1956, one was translated and in 1957, one.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : क्या मैं तजवीज कर सकता हूं कि जितनी ऐसी किताबें निकली हैं वे सब की सब पार्लियामेंट की लाइब्रेरी में रख दी जायें ताकि मैम्बर साहिबान खुद देख लें और उनको इत्मीनान हो जाये ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जरूर ।

An Hon. Member:. What has the Prime Minister said?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has advised that all these translations may be placed in the Library.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. All the publications of the Sahitya Akademi, originals and translations, may be placed in the Library so that hon. Members may know what is being done.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may know that a copy of every book published in this country is automatically sent to the Parliament Library. It is already there. In addition, if they want more copies....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, Sir, we will send another copy.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What about the Members?

Tagore's Ancestral Home in Calcutta

*1414. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1019 on the 18th March, 1958 and state:

(a) the steps taken to declare Jorasanko Calcutta ancestral home of the poet Rabindranath Tagore as a national monument;

(b) whether the Tagore Centenary Celebration Committee has formed any proposals in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government have placed any proposals before this Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Tagore Centenary Celebration Committee set up by the Sahitya Akademi. It has made a recommendation that the Tagore ancestral house in Calcutta be preserved and maintained as a national memorial by the West Bengal Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Literary Workshop

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*1416. { Shri Bhagvati: / Shri Basumatari: }

Will the Minister of Education Scientific Research be pleased state:

(a) whether there is a proposal organise a Literary Workshop in State of Assam for training authors in the technique of writing for neo-literates and children; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The State Government already had a Literary Workshop in 1957, and there is no proposal from them for a Second Workshop.

I may inform the hon. Member that if there is a proposal from the State Government, the Ministry would be glad to consider it.

Shri Panigrahi: Why is it called workshop?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know why it is called a workshop.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is not a very happy term; only the other day I suggested that they may have a more suitable term.

दिल्ली स्कूल जाँच समिति

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*१४१८. { श्री भक्त दर्शन । / श्री स० चं० सामन्त : / श्री हो० चं० शर्मा : / श्री बाजपेयी : }

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३३४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के गैर-सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के कार्य की जांच कर के लिये

जो समिति नियुक्त की गयी थी क्या उसने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति की रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायगी ;

(ग) समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो देरी के क्या कारण है; और

(ङ) यह रिपोर्ट कब तक प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अब संसद् पुस्तकालय में इस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति उपलब्ध है ।

(ग) रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कब तक इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय हो जायगा ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This report is under consideration. We have already called for comments from the Delhi Administration. I am trying to expedite the examination—as quickly as possible.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के लिये पब्लिक स्कूलों की छात्रवृत्तियां

*१३९२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९५३–५४ से १९५६–५७ तक की अवधि में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को जो पब्लिक स्कूलों की छात्रवृत्तियां दी गयी हैं, वे उनके लिये नियत प्रतिशत से कम हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Eviction Notices in Tripura

*1400. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 27 peasants have been served with eviction notices in Hurijala Udaipur (Tripura) by Government;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from them; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Eviction notices have not been served. A notification under Section 4 of the West Bengal Land and Development Act of 1948 has however been issued to declare the intention of acquiring 33 acres of water-area belonging to 27 Jotedars in Hurijala in Udaipur sub-division of Tripura.

(b) Yes.

(c) The representations are under consideration.

National Gallery of Modern Art

*1409. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) how many paintings and sculptures have been acquired by the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi in 1957; and

(b) whether any body of art-critics was consulted before making the purchases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Seventy-seven painting and six sculptures.

(b) All the objects for the National Gallery of Modern Art are purchased on the recommendations of Art Purchase Committee, consisting of experts, appointed by the Government of India.

Teachers in Technical Institutions

*1412. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is paucity of technically-trained teachers to the tune of 40 per cent. of the sanctioned cadre for the technical institutions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken to meet the paucity of teachers required during the remaining period of the Second Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Culture (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 95]

Central Multipurpose Schools

*1413. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for setting up a Central multipurpose school in each State is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised and given effect to?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Manufacture of Sound Projectors

*1415. **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether Government have taken any final decision regarding the manufacture of 35mm Sound Projectors in the Ordnance Factories?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Attention is invited to the answer given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 2092 on the 20th December 1957. The final decision on manufacture of the Projector in the Ordnance Factories can be taken only after the market survey is completed.

Section 144 in Manipur

*1417. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Section 144 has been in force in Lakshmibazar in Imphal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). An order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was promulgated in the Lakshmibazar area with effect from 1st March, 1958 with a view to preventing an apprehended breach of peace in connection with a dispute between two contending parties for the settlement of bazar plots in that area. The order is to remain in force till the 1st April, 1958.

Three-Year Degree Course

*1419. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the Universities which have agreed to implement the scheme of the three-year degree course;

(b) whether any grants have been promised to them in this connection; and

(c) if so, the amount of grant (University-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 96].

Scheduled Caste Children

*1420. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed examinations of the question relating to the children who were born at the time when their parents belonged to Scheduled Castes being allowed to continue to enjoy the facilities to which the Scheduled Caste children are entitled; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Minor children of Scheduled Caste parents who are converted to another religion should be deemed to have adopted the new faith along with their parents. Such children would ordinarily be entitled to the facilities afforded to the children of Backward Classes.

Advisory Committee for Scheduled Castes of Orissa

*1421. Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to page 6 (para 18) of the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1956-57 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Orissa, West Bengal and Assam have since constituted Advisory Committees for Scheduled Castes in their respective States; and

(b) if not, when these are likely to be constituted?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The Governments of West Bengal and Assam have since constituted Advisory Boards for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in their respective States. The Government of Orissa too have framed rules for the purpose and are setting up a similar Board shortly.

Uniform Rates of Sales Tax in States

*1422. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 102 on the 13th November, 1957, and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken to apply sales tax on a uniform basis in all the States; and

(b) if so, whether all State Governments have agreed to this?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The State Governments have agreed in principle to levy sales tax at a uniform rate on certain special goods, a list of which is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 97.] The tax will

be at 7 per cent. and will be levied at a single point to be selected by the State. Any State which now levies a higher rate than 7 per cent. will be free to retain it.

Children's Book Trust

*1423. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) what work has so far been done by the Children's Book Trust;

(b) whether any books or other literature have been brought out by that Trust; and

(c) if not, when it is expected to do so?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The Trust has not yet started functioning fully. It has to be remembered that a project of this nature takes some time to get fully established. A Press has to be procured from abroad and suitable site for construction of building has also to be arranged. So far, therefore, no books have been brought out by the Trust and it cannot be said at this stage when it will be possible to do so.

Engineering Graduates

1918. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of engineers and technologists who graduated during 1957-58; and

(b) the estimated number of these graduates who are still unemployed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The 1957-58 session for engineering and technological courses is not yet over and therefore the total number of candidates who will graduate this year will be available only after July 1958.

The total number of engineers and technologists who graduated in 1957 is about 4,200.

The total number of graduate engineers on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges was about 500 on 31st December, 1957.

Delhi Polytechnic

1919. Shri R. Narayanasamy: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any number of seats are reserved in the Delhi Polytechnic for each State; and

(b) if so, how many seats have been allotted to the State of Madras?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 10 per cent. of the total number of seats are reserved for the State of Assam, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, and Union territories (excluding Delhi) which are deficient in respect of facilities for technical education.

(b) No seats are reserved for Madras or any other state which has facilities for technical education.

Dr. Graham's Home in Kalimpong

1920. Shri Manaen: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India make any grant-in-aid to Dr. Graham's Home in Kalimpong;

(b) if so, the amount of the grant-in-aid;

(c) whether the Home is supervised by a Board of Management; and

(d) whether there is any Indian member on the Board?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 8,100 during 1957-58.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पुस्तकालय

१६२१. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १६५७–५८ में उत्तर प्रदेश को पुस्तकालयों तथा उनके विस्तार के लिये कितनी धनराशि दी गयी ;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितने पुस्तकालय खोले गये तथा कितनों का विस्तार किया गया; और

(ग) किन-किन स्थानों में पुस्तकालय खोले गये हैं अथवा उनका विस्तार किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) ४.१५६५ लाख पय ।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकारों से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Grants to Himachal Pradesh

1922. Shri Y. S. Parmar:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money made available to Himachal Pradesh Administration towards different items in 1957-58;

(b) the amount spent during 1957-58;

(c) the above amount spent on different major items during the period December, 1957 to March, 1958; and

(d) the amounts lapsed or surrendered at the end of the year 1957-58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 98]

हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था

१६२३. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० चं सामन्त :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री मनियन :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दार्जिलिंग में हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था के भवन के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय हुआ है; और

(ख) इस भवन के निर्माण के लिये भारत सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

उपरक्षा मंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) संस्था की इमारत पर ६.४७ लाख पये खर्च होने का अंदाजा है जिसमें से १६५७–५८ में होने वाले खर्च का अन्दाज़ा ४.६२ लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) लेखा जोखा मुकम्मल न होने तक, ३,०४,००० पये की रकम इस प्रकार दी जा चुकी है:—

१६५६–५७	२,८०,००० रुपये
१६५७–५८	२४,००० रुपये

संस्था के कुल खर्च का ७० प्रतिशत भारत सरकार देती है । और केन्द्र के इस हिस्से को रक्षा मन्त्रालय और शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मन्त्रालय के दर्मियान २:१ की निस्बत में बांटा जाता है ।

Petroleum Companies

1924. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

the present total foreign capital investment in Indian Petroleum Companies, (Company-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 99.] Information about foreign investments in the individual companies is not available.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कें

१६२५. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष १६५७-५८ में हिमाचल प्रदेश के वन विभाग ने कुल कितने मील लम्बी सड़कें बनायीं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : १६५७-५८ में ३१-१-५८ तक ११८ मील, ७ फर्लांग और ३ चेन लम्बी सड़कें बनाई गईं, जिसमें जंगल के रास्ते भी शामिल हैं ।

Panna Diamond Mines

1926. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of diamonds produced from the Panna Diamond mines after the announcement regarding its nationalisation by Government; and

(b) by what time Government expect to have regular production in the Panna Diamond mines?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The value of diamonds produced from 16th April, 1956, the date of the announcement of the proposal for nationalisation of Panna Diamond Mines, to 14th February, 1958 was Rs. 5,13,991:25 N.P.

(b) It will take about two years to complete the detailed prospecting from the date of commencement. The regular mining of diamonds can start thereafter.

Supreme Court Reports

1927. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the complaints about irregular publication and issue of Supreme Court Reports and the inconvenience caused due to frequent variations in the rates of subscription thereof;

(b) if so, the steps taken to redress the complaints; and

(c) whether Government are considering the desirability of printing these Reports at Delhi itself instead of at Madras, as at present?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Steps are being taken to expedite the printing of the Supreme Court Reports. The rate of subscription depends on the size of the volume and its size depends on the number and length of judgements of the Supreme Court selected for reporting and these vary from year to year, resulting in a variation in the rates of subscription. A fixed rate of subscription with a fixed size is easy but it might lead to the omission of many reportable judgements, thus reducing the usefulness of the reports.

(c) No.

"Chapra Biharipur" Mine

1928. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 924 on the 9th December, 1957 and state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore produced by the India Stone Lime Company in its "Chapra Biharipur" iron ore mine in Mohindragarh District of Punjab during each of the three years preceding its closure; and

(b) the quantity exported and the quantity internally consumed yearwise?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). I place a statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha giving the information required. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 100.] It appears from information received since I replied to Starred Question No. 924 on 9th December, 1957 that the mines in question were not closed in June, 1957 but in July 1956.

Barsua Iron Ore Mines

1929. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1750 on the 12th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the terms and conditions of the proposed agreement with Messrs. Hawitt Robins for the erection and putting into commission of a material handling system at the Barsua iron ore mine for the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The orders for the plant and equipment have been placed on Messrs. Hawitt Robins.

(b) The total cost of the plant and equipment which Messrs. Hawitt Robins will supply is $4,670,000. Payment has been arranged on deferred terms. The entire equipment is to be shipped to India before the end of 1958, and the erection is to be completed by the end of 1959.

National Coal Development Corporation, Ranchi

1930. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation at Ranchi is maintaining a Courier Service to carry mails to Delhi and Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons necessitating maintenance of such a service?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The National Coal Development Corporation at Ranchi is maintaining a Courier service to carry mails to Calcutta, but no such service to Delhi is maintained.

(b) The Courier service has been introduced for quick disposal of references and sanctions in connection with tenders, purchase of machinery and colliery stores and Accounts as well as for the safe movement of files and documents between the Ranchi Office and the Corporation's Accounts and Purchase Offices located in Calcutta.

Appointments of Officers in Manipur Secretariat

1931. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I and Class II officers in the Manipur Secretariat whose terms of appointments have been extended beyond one year; and

(b) whether these temporary appointments were extended in consultation with the U.P.S.C.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Seven; one officer in Class I and six in Class II.

(b) Yes, except when such consultation is not necessary under the Rules.

West Bengal Police Officers for Manipur

1932. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that importation into Manipur of police personnel from West Bengal is contemplated; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). There is a shortage of experienced police officers in Manipur. When necessary suitable officers are obtained on deputation from other States and the field of selection is not confined to West Bengal.

Foreign Exchange Allowed to Indian Shipping

1933. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange allowed for the development of Indian Shipping during 1955-56 and 1956-57?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Expenditure in foreign exchange totalling about Rs. 654 lakhs and Rs. 1,403 lakhs was allowed during 1955-56 and 1956-57 respectively in connection with the purchase of ships and spares including delivery charges. The above figures do not include the foreign exchange made available for the maintenance and development of the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam and for the construction of ships at the Shipyard, available information regarding which is not complete.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों में प्रचार

१९३४. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के आयुक्त और सहायक आयुक्त अपने कार्यों के बारे में किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रचार करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या आयुक्त और सहायक आयुक्तों के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रचार की कोई व्यवस्था है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उक्त पदाधिकारियों के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर किस भाषा में दिये जाते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कमिश्नर और एसिस्टेन्ट कमिश्नरों द्वारा कोई प्रचार कार्य नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

(घ) मांगी गई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०१]

Gramdan

1935. Shri Sanganna:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Social Welfare Board has decided to give grants-in-aid to voluntary welfare institutions in villages acquired through *Gramdan* Movement for promoting welfare activities particularly for Women, Children and the Physcially handicapped;

(b) if so, what is the amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned to such villages in different States; and

(c) the names of such organisations which have received such grants-in-aid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) **Yes, Sir.**

(b) and (c). **Details of the scheme are being worked out and no grants have yet been sanctioned.**

Central Excise Department

1936. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 330 on the 18th November, 1957 in respect of the staff quarters for the Central Excsie Department in Orissa and state:

(a) what is the progress in the matter; and

(b) whether the scheme is included in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A site for the construction of staff quarters in Cuttack is likely to be acquired shortly. Further progress in construction will be possible only after the site is acquired.

(b) No, Sir.

House Rent in Tripura

1937. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class III and Class IV employees of Tripura Administration get any house rent allowances; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) This matter is under consideration of the Government.

Acquisition of Ujjayanta Palace, Tripura

1938. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations are being carried on with Maharani Rajmata of Tripura to acquire the palace of Ujjayanta of Agartala for the purpose of converting it into a park; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A proposal to dispose of a portion of Ujjayanta Palace and some other buildings for accommodation of Government offices in Agartala was made by the Maharani Rajmata of Tripura in July last year but was found unacceptable because of the high maintenance cost involved.

Libraries in West Bengal

1939. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board have granted any money to the Libraries of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Central Social Welfare Board does not generally give grants to ordinary public libraries. The Board, however, gives grants to voluntary social welfare institutions which have libraries for children/women as one of their several activities.

(b) Since its inception the Board has sanctioned Rs. 3,39,780.00 to social welfare institutions in West Bengal to be utilised for various purposes, one of which is for libraries for children and/or women.

Crime Statistics

1940. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any machinery other than the State Governments to mark and study the crime position of the country; and

(b) if so, the nature of the crimes which have gone up or have shown upward trend?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Intelligence Bureau discharges these functions. The question of setting up a Central Police Research Bureau is under consideration.

(b) There was some increase under various heads of crime except counterfeiting in 1956 as compared with 1955. Detailed figures for 1957 are being collected and there has been some decrease.

Smuggling in Tripura

1941. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smuggling cases detected by the border police of Tripura during 1957 and 1958;

(b) the action taken in the matter; and

(c) the items of goods which were being smuggled out?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The number of smuggling cases detected by the border police of Tripura during 1957 and 1958 (upto 28th February), is 30.

(b) These cases are being adjudicated departmentally under the provisions of the Sea and Land Customs Acts read with the Import/Export (Control) Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. These provisions enable the confiscation of articles seized, imposition of fines in lieu of confiscation as well as imposition of personal penalties amounting generally, up to three times the value of goods seized.

(c) Textiles, dye-stuff and cotton yarn, Biris, Indian razor blades, cardamom and Zarda are generally smuggled out of Tripura.

S. D. Higher Secondary School, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi

1942. Shri Kunhan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of mismanagement, harassment of students etc. against the management and staff of the S.D. Higher Secondary School, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suggestions have been given to the managing committee of the school to improve the tone and discipline of the school and a warning has also been issued to ensure that no irregularities are committed in future. The Directorate of Education is also keeping a watch over the activities of the school so that orderly conditions are maintained there.

Military Depots in Poona

1943. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that are there Military depots at Chincholi, Dehu Road, Dapodi, Khadakvasala, Bhosani, Lohogaon and other nearby villages in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are water reservoirs for drinking and other purposes for the Military in the above villages;

(c) whether it is a fact that the gutter water from these reservoirs passes in the rivers of these villages; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) There are Defence establishments at Khadakvasla, Poona, Lohogaon, Kirkee and Dehu Road in the Haveli Taluka of Poona District. Chincholi, Dapodi and Bhosani are some of the villages situated at distances varying from 1 to 3 miles from the establishments mentioned above.

(b) Defence Services have their own water supply installations. These

are, however, not situated in the above villages.

(c) and (d) No. Water from Reservoirs does not discharge into rivers. Water from drains and sewage system of the Aundh hospital, Krikee, discharges into the nullah. In view of this pollution however the villagers are supplied with free drinking water by Government upto one lakh gallons a month. The adequacy of the supply will be kept continuously under review.

Language Chairs in Delhi University

1944. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the languages for which chairs are instituted in Delhi University;

(b) whether there is a proposal to create a chair for any other Indian language in Delhi University; and

(c) if so, when it is to fructify?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The University of Delhi has instituted Chairs (Professorships) in the following languages:

English, Hindi and Sanskrit.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Illicit Distilling in Delhi

1945. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether illicit distilling of liquor has increased in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to check the evil?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The restrictions imposed on the sale and consumption of liquor, in pursuance of the policy of gradual prohibition, have resulted in increased illicit distillation to some extent.

(c) The detection-machinery has been strengthened by setting up a separate Excise Intelligence Bureau. Prosecutions are being launched vigorously. The Crime Branch of the Police is also giving special attention to this problem.

Welfare Extension Projects in Rajasthan

1946. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the number of welfare extension projects allocated to Rajasthan by the Central Social Welfare Board for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Central Social Welfare Board do not allocate welfare extension projects on State-wise basis. However, in Rajasthan, four welfare extension projects were started in 1956-57 and one during 1957-58.

Loksahayak Sena

1947. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the location and number of camps established under section 4 of the Lok Sahayak Sena Act, 1956 in U.P.;

(b) the number of volunteers enrolled in different camps particularly in the districts of Azamgarh, Varanasi, Ballia and Jaunpur; and

(c) the progress made by the Lok Sahayak Sena up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Since the inauguration of the Lok Sahayak Sena on the 1st of May 1955 upto 28th February 1958, 93 camps have been held in Uttar Pradesh. A statement showing the location of the camps is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 102]

(b) During this period 46,392 persons were enrolled in Lok Sahayak Sena camps in Uttar Pradesh. Of these 4,004 joined the camps in the districts of Azamgarh, Varanasi, Ballia, and Jaunpur.

(c) The scheme of Lok Sahayak Sena was initiated on the 1st May 1955 and aimed at training 5,00,000 persons by the end of March 1960. Upto 20th February 1958, 528 camps have been held at selected places in the country and about 2,65,000 persons trained.

Import of Chinese Dollars

1948. **Shri Manaen:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of revenue that has accrued to the Government of India on account of the import of Chinese Dollars (Silver coins) during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The amount of revenue received on account of duty on the import of Chinese Silver Dollars was as under:

1956-57	Rs. 1,23,77,699
1957-58 (upto 28th February, 1958)	Rs. 96,09,657 (Approximately)

Scholarships to other Backward Class Students

1949. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri Rajagopala Rao:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students belonging to the other Backward Classes given Central Government scholarship during 1957-58 (State-wise); and

(b) how many of them were renewals and how many were fresh awards (State-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 103].

Processing of raw hides in Harness and Saddlery Factory

1950. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether processing of raw hides has gone down in Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the reasons for this fall in production; and

(c) the number of raw hides processed in the factory during 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The number of hides processed during any year is related to the actual requirements against firm Service and Civil orders. During the year 1957-58, the intake of raw hides for processing was somewhat lower as compared to the corresponding figure for 1955-56 and 1956-57 for the reason that some quantity of hides in semi-processed state was available in the factory's stock. There was, however, no fall in overall production during the year 1957-58 as compared to the two previous financial years.

(c) 57,166.

Scouts and Guides

1951. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any amount for the expansion of Scout and Guide activities in India under their Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is it and what portion of it is expected to be spent in the financial year 1958-59;

(c) the nature of schemes on which this will be spent;

(d) whether Government have received any scheme from any of the recognised organisations for expansion of their activities; and

(e) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose under the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 4·70 lakhs is expected to be spent during the financial year 1958-59.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 104].

(d) Yes.

(e) The scheme is under examination.

Government-aided Schools in Delhi

1952. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Education, Delhi has circulated casual leave rules for Government-aided Schools; and

(b) if so, whether these rules are different from rules applied on the Government Schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

हिमाचल प्रदेश की भूतपूर्व रियासती सेना के कर्मचारियों को निवृत्ति-वेतन

१९५३. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व हिमाचल प्रदेश की रियासती सेना के सभी कर्मचारियों को निवृत्ति-वेतन दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) अब के हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिल जाने वाली रियासती सेनाओं के कुल २३२ व्यक्ति पेन्शन/ग्रेच्यूटी पाने के अधिकारी थे। इन में से २१६ मामले निपटाये जा चुके हैं ; इन में से तीन मामलों में पेन्शन को बढ़ाने की संभावना सरकार द्वारा निरीक्षणाधीन है ।

(ख) १६ मामले इन कारणों से अटके हुये हैं :—

(१) वर्तमान नियमों के अच्छी तरह अन्तर्गत न होने के कारण २
(दोनों मामलों में तदर्थ पेन्शनें देने की सम्भावना निरीक्षणाधीन है ।)

(२) आडेट की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये..१

(३) सम्बद्ध नियमों के ठीक ठीक मान्यता-क्षेत्र के निरीक्षणाधीन होने के कारण १

(४) अभारतीय रियासत की सेना में पुनर्नियुक्ति-अवधि का विचार करते हुये पेन्शन को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार होने के कारण..१
(ऐण्टीसिपेटरी पेन्शन दी जा रही है ।)

(५) व्यक्ति भारतीय रियासती सेनाओं के थे या नहीं, इस प्रश्न के निरीक्षणाधीन होने के कारण....११

Scholarships

1954. Shri Rajagopala Rao: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount that was distributed to Other Back-

ward Class Students on Central Government scholarships during 1957-58;

(b) whether the distribution is in accordance with the report of Backward Classes Commission; and

(c) what is the amount distributed among the Other Backward Classes students in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Out of Rs. 200 lakhs made available for scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, an expenditure of about Rs. 82,45,000 has been incurred on the award of scholarships to the "Other Backward Classes" candidates during 1957-58.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 105].

(c) About Rs. 11,52,000 during 1957-58.

Scholarships

1955. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of scholarships to be granted during 1958-59 under the Government of India Scheme of Inland Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Students pursuing Post-Matric studies; and

(b) the time schedule regarding receipt of applications and grant of scholarships for that year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) About 43,000 scholarships are expected to be awarded during 1958-59.

(b) It is expected that the applications for the award of scholarships for 1958-59 will be invited some time towards the end of April or the beginning of May, 1958, and that the last date for the receipt of applications will be July 31, 1958.

The award of scholarships is a continuing process.

Tobacco Cultivation in Madras

1956. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land under tobacco cultivation in Madras State district-wise; and

(b) what amount was raised as excise duty on tobacco from Madras during the years 1952-53 to 1957-58?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Statements showing the required information are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 106].

Researches in Secondary Education

1957. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1566 on the 12th December, 1957 and state:

(a) the names of the Universities and the amounts of further Central grants given to each for carrying out researches in Secondary Education in 1957-58; and

(b) what are the different subjects relating to Secondary Education in which researches are at present being carried out by the Universities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 107].

Government High School Udaypur (Tripura)

1958. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government High School of Udaypur

of Tripura has recently been burnt to ashes;

(b) if so. the extent of loss suffered;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the fire broke out in the school twice before and the loss incurred was heavy;

(d) if so, the causes of these fires; and

(e) the remedial measures taken, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exact loss is not yet known but it is estimated to be about Rs. 1,08,917 according to the report of the Headmaster.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Not known.

(e) Provision for fire fighting equipments is being made and, wherever possible, pucca construction is also being made in place of the existing tarza construction (semi-pucca).

Removal of Government Employees

1959. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of employees in the Finance Ministry and Audit Department charge-sheeted and removed from the service under Service Conduct Rules in 1957?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): 8 employees of the Income-tax Department and 36 employees of the Central Excise and Customs Departments were dismissed or discharged from service in 1957 after having been charge-sheeted. Information in regard to the Indian Audit Department and the office of the Controller General of Defence Accounts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. So far as the Secretariat of the Ministry of Finance and other offices under it are concerned, the information is 'nil'.

Military Tatoo

1960. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent on the Military Tatoo held in New Delhi in March, 1958; and

(b) the total sale receipt of the tickets?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The Accounts have not yet been finalised. The required information will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as the accounts have been finalised.

Increased Dearness Allowance to Life Insurance Corporation Employees

1961. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation have announced increase in dearness allowance to its employees; and

(b) if so, the number of employees to be benefited by the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation has granted with effect from 1st January, 1958, an increase in Dearness Allowance to its employees on the administrative side, whose salary is not less than Rs. 50 p.m. or greater than Rs. 250 p.m.

(b) It is expected that about 10,500 employees will benefit by the increase.

Election Petitions

1962. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the number of election petitions rejected by various tribunals on the ground of non-compliance with section 82 of the Representation of People Act, 1951?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): 29 election petitions were rejected by the various Election Tribunals upto the 15th March, 1958

on the ground of non-compliance with the provisions of section 82 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Library Movement in Himachal Pradesh

1963. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the total amount of financial aid and grant given to Himachal Pradesh to encourage library movement during 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Rs. 1,62,838.

Mineral Deposits in Himachal Pradesh

1964. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 649 on the 3rd March, 1958 and state the estimated quantity and value of the various minerals discovered in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is too early perhaps to estimate the quantity and value of the various minerals discovered in Himachal Pradesh, but I place on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the details in respect of each mineral discovered. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 108].

Iron Ore Deposits in Madras

1965. Shri Ayyakannn: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of Iron Ores have been discovered near Pachchai Malai Hills (Ladapuram Village) in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to exploit them?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. The discovery was made by the Geological Survey of India in 1943/1944.

(b) As usual, the Geological Survey of India has published all the information it has collected about these deposits through its memoirs. But so far, no concession has been taken out by a private party, presumably because the deposits are of limited extent, about 11 mill tons. and also because they are low grade, between 35 to 40 Fe. Such low grade ores are not ordinarily marketable. The Government of India have, however, sanctioned a 25,000 tons pilot plant at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur for experimentation in the use of these low grade ores by the low shaft furnace method using non-coking and other inferior coals, and even lignite, since coking coal is not available nearby. Samples of the ore have also been sent to the Jamshedpur Laboratory for preliminary investigation on its sintering and reduction qualities. These steps have awakened interest in the deposits and it is understood that a private firm has already taken out a licence from the Madras Government to set up a pig iron manufacture plant based on these deposits.

Drinking Wells for Scheduled Castes

1966. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of common drinking wells for Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes that have been constructed in the Union Territories since the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total amount spent for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12 hrs.

Questionnaire issued by Committee of Enquiry on Extra Departmental System

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Questionnaire, dated the 16th December, 1957, issued by the Committee of Enquiry on Extra Departmental System appointed by the Ministry of Transport and Communications (English and Hindi versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-635/58].

Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Aldermen) Rules

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 a copy of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Aldermen) Rules, 1958, publisned in Notification No. 2|58. D. M. Cor., dated the 19th March 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-636|58].

Expenditure-Tax Rules

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of Section 41 of the Expenditure-Tax Act, 1957, a copy of the Expenditure-Tax Rules, 1958, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 141, dated the 15th March, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-637/58].

Amendment to Central Excise Rules

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 139, dated the 15th March 1958, making certain amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-638/58].

Notifications issued under Sea Customs Act

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(1) G.S.R. No. 110, dated the 8th March, 1958.

(2) G.S.R. No. 111, dated the 8th March, 1958. containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Plastic Goods) Rules, 1958.

(3) G.S.R. No. 143, dated the 12th March, 1958.

(4) G.S.R. No. 144, dated the 12th March, 1958 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Silver Jewellery and Silverware) Rules, 1958.

(5) G.S.R. No. 145, dated the 12th March, 1958, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Electric Fans) Rules, 1958.

(6) G.S.R. No. 146, dated the 12th March, 1958, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Chokes for Fluorescent Lamps) Rules, 1958.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-639/58].

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Sixth Report

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

12·00 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. Out of 6 hours allotted for these Demands, 27 minutes now remain.

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri Naushir Bharucha may continue his speech. Thereafter the hon. Minister will reply and the cut motions will be disposed of and Demands put to vote.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I was speaking on the subject of steel plants. In my opinion, the planning of the steel plants was not correct and I shall presently indicate the defects.

In order to appreciate exactly how the planning has been defective it is necessary to know the fundamental processes of steel manufacture. In the first place, the manufacture of steel requires, apart from iron ore and coke, lime stone. Coal is transformed into coke by extraction of certain gases and certain chemicals and the iron ore, coke and lime stone are charged at the top of the blast furnace where the melting takes place. The purpose of the lime stone, about which I have to say quite a lot presently, is to remove the impurities attaching to the iron ore. After the three ingredients remain in the blast furnace for about 5 hours or so, the molten metal is taken out and that is what is known as pig iron. It is then transferred into what is known as Bessemer converters of 25 tons capacity. Air is blown through it for about 10 minutes with the result that carbon is largely eliminated. What is left is known as steel.

This semi-purified steel is now transferred to the open hearth furnaces fed with iron oxide and lime in order to remove the phosphorous impurities. From the open hearth furnaces, molten steel is poured into ingots and after that it is taken to blooming mills and shaped into blooms and they are fed into the slab mill, billet mill, plate mill and bar mill.

The reason why I briefly describe the process is to indicate how the Planning Commission has completely failed to synchronise these various processes. That is one of the biggest defects in the Plan. Let us first take the Rourkela plant. It has been stated that Rourkela is the problem plant. Somebody has once said that if you show me a problem child, I will show you a problem parent. I say if you show me a problem project, I can show problem planners. We are told that there will be delay in firing the first blast furnace from 3 to 6 months. I am not quite sure whether later on by the time the various processes are synchronised, the delay will not extend over a year. Just imagine Rs. 170 crores being invested and we not getting any result for a year more! That means that in the shape of interest alone, we may lose as much as about Rs. 10 crores.

I have just now said that the ingredients necessary for the manufacture of steel are three. Let us examine how the Rourkela plant is to get iron ore. The Taldih mines are going to be operated for this purpose. The contract for the supply and the erection of mining plant has been given to an American firm. The site has been prepared but the ore will not be available till 1959. If iron ore is not available till the end of 1959, how is the blast furnace to be operated? Very probably some make-shift arrangement has to be made and it is likely to cost us quite a lot more, which means there will be more of production cost than we anticipate. I outlined in brief the process of steel manufacture. It would be seen that without synchronising the procurement of iron ores, we are told that the blast furnace will be ready by the end of 1958.

It appears that the planners are also not ready with coal. It appears that Bokaro and Jharia are coal fields from where coal will be made available but we have not yet made ready our washeries and unwashed coal will be used. With regard to lime stone also, the planners have failed miserably in the procurement of this commodity. Late in the day the planners discovered that lime stone of suitable

quality is not available and it is presenting difficulties. Therefore, Hindustan Steel Company is engaged in discovering the source of supply of lime stone. What type of planning is this? You say that the blast furnace will be ready by the end of the year but still you are not ready with your lime stone quarries. With only eight months to go for the first blast furnace to be fired, we are told that the Hindustan Steel Company is trying to find out lime stone of suitable quality. Was it not the duty of the planners to synchronise the procurement of lime stone along with the other orders that were placed for the manufacture of steel plant itself? Supposing the Hindustan Steel Company does not succeed in finding suitable quality lime stone, what happens to the steel plant? All the three major ingredients are necessary for the manufacture of steel.

Coming to Bhilai plant, we find that in the beginning the Vizag port was selected as the port of landing. It was found that it could not handle the materials as there were inadequate cranes. There were delays. For the supply of coal, the Rajhara coal mines are designed. Orders for mining equipment have been placed. We do not know when it will be ready. It seems that till 1960, Bhilai will not get coal; the Dugda washeries will not be ready till 1960. When the planners are going in for a steel plant is it not their duty to see that the procurement of lime stone, coal and iron ore are all synchronised? They have not done that. With regard to lime stone for Bhilai, we find that there are some difficulties. Mechanisation will not be complete so far as the quarries of lime stone are concerned. So, they will be manually operated and it will go on adding to the cost of the steel you produce.

With regard to Durgapur also, there is something peculiar. The course of lime stone is yet to be explored. Their expected sources were Birmitrapur and Hathibari. From the preliminary reports now before the Planning Commission, they have now discovered that the cost of mining will be very heavy and three times more mined material will have to be excavated before lime stone of suitable quality and quantity would be available. I have not been able to understand these things. The planners ought to know full well at least the elementary ABC of steel production. They know full well that lime stone is necessary and that without that steel cannot be produced. While we are told that within 8 months, the first blast furnace will be ready, the planners are still hunting for sources of lime stone! What type of planning is that?

The whole story has not been told in connection with all the three steel plants. With regard to Rourkela the House has been misled. The House has been told that Rs. 170 crores will be the revised cost. Apart from the fact that this is Rs. 42 crores higher than the original estimate, this is not a complete and total estimate, and this House would be lulled into a false sense of security if it believed that even after spending Rs. 170 crores we will be able to get steel from Rourkela plant.

It will not be so. Why? Because, Sir, from the report of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, we find that this figure of Rs. 170 crores does not include the cost of township. I again ask, what type of planning is it? The report says that the cost of township is not included in the steel project. May I ask this House whether in the price of steel the cost of township does not enter? We are also told that this figure of Rs. 170 crores does not include the cost of ore mines, the cost of quarries and the cost of land. What type of planning and estimating is it, where the township, ore mines, quarries and lands are not included in the total figure of Rs. 170 crores that we are going to spend?

What is more amazing is that, we are told that the cost of developing

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the source of water supply also is not included. May I tell this House something to give an idea as to what quantity of water is required for a steel plant and a steel town? A plant with a capacity of nearly one million tons of steel will require water to the extent of 60 million gallons per day both for township as well as for industrial purposes. 60 million gallons per day means something equivalent to the water-supply of Delhi city. In 1956 or 1957—I do not exactly remember—Delhi was given 56 million gallons per day. 60 million gallons is the least that you will require. We are told that the cost of water-supply is not included. The cost of power supply is also not included. Again, the cost of prospecting and designing and the capital cost of training personnel are also not included.

An Hon. Member: Then what is included?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The cost of railway works between mines and plants and the cost of requisite rolling-stock are not included. Even the customs duty is not included. The capital cost of office expenses and such other ancillary subjects is not included.

Sir, I want to know, when this proposal was first placed before the House, whether the House was told that after spending Rs. 170 crores we will have to spend so much more. And, from the way the planners have planned in connection with procurement of limestone and other things, I do not know whether they will be able to get the water supply that is required, and also the necessary power supply.

When we are told that the first blast furnace will come into operation in December 1958, we begin to understand probably our capital will start paying. Nothing of the kind. The hon. Minister, in the statement furnished to us, tells us that in 1957 the steel production was 1·3 million tons and by the end of 1959 it will be 1·8 million tons—that is to say, half a million tons increase in two years. But the Tatas and the Indian Iron have got a vast expansion programme. The Tatas' programme will be in a good measure completed by the August of 1958. Then, may I know, if the expansion programme of Tatas and Indian Iron is going to produce very nearly half a million tons by 1959 end, what will your two plants produce? How is it that an estimate has been given to us that by the end of 1959 we shall have only 1·8 million tons of steel? How do you account for that, when a major portion of it—practically the whole of it—is accounted for by the present production plus the production on account of the expansion of Tatas and Indian Iron?

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): It took 50 years for Tatas to reach the target mentioned by the hon. Member, whereas our target in the public sector will be reached in 5 years.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not know whether we will at all reach anywhere within any time. We are told that a fourth plant is being designed.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I had no intention to interrupt the hon. Member, but I would like to know wherefrom the hon. Member has quoted that I said that steel will be produced in the public sector plants in 1958. I have not said anything like that.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am not saying that. In fact, my complaint is that according to what you have said nothing will be produced. In the statement which you have circulated to us.....

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is absolutely ignoring the time-schedule that I have given.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You will soon have your time to reply.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister may kindly check up whether Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has made such a statement while he was holding the portfolio of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

Sardar Swaran Singh: No; he has not made any such statement.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Now, we are talking of the fourth steel plant. Before anything happens there, I am not sure what will be the cost of the Rourkela plant itself. Rourkela may cost well-nigh, instead of Rs. 170 crores—if you take the cost of township, ore mines, quarries, land, water supply, power supply and everything —round about Rs. 250 crores. That would mean, Sir, by way of interest alone it will be Rs. 15 crores more, and per ton steel will cost Rs. 156 more by way of interest charges alone.

Sir, I am against going in for a fourth plant. I submit that an enquiry is necessary for the whole thing before we go in for the fourth plant. Why have we been kept in ignorance about all these things? Why was the House not told that all the items which are actually necessary for the functioning of a steel plant were not included in the estimate that was given to us? I again submit, Sir, that the House is still being misled.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is surprising, Sir, that he goes on repeating that the House has been misled. I had clearly stated in reply to questions that all these things are not included in the figure of Rs. 170 crores. Therefore, he can base an argument on that, but he cannot misquote me.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Even if he had said that they are not included, it has been said only in the report of 1957-58. I am asking, at the time when the project was first submitted to the House, was any idea given to the House that you will have to provide for 60 million gallons of water per day? Where are you going to get it from? Several crores of rupees will have to be spent on the township. All these estimates that are given to us are false and misleading. Therefore, before the fourth plant is taken up an Enquiry Commission should be set up to enquire as to who is responsible for this. Unless that is done, I do not think we should proceed further with the fourth steel plant.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken so much interest and have given so much thought to the various subjects that are dealt with in this Ministry. I said something, at the time of the commencement of the debate, about steel. My colleague, Shri Malaviya, yesterday apprised the House of the various aspects with regard to oil, mineral, development, activities of the Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. I propose, Sir, within the short time at my disposal, to say something with regard to coal in the first instance.

As many as 14 hon. Members have participated in the debate. It is gratifying to note that they come from all parts of the country, and as many as 8 hon. Members have contributed to the debate on this question of coal. It will be very difficult for me to give a reply with regard to each and every point that has been raised, but there are some salient factors which have been mentioned and, therefore, I will attempt to say something about some of the important points that have been raised.

On the subject of coal, Sir, the most important question is the realisation of target that has been fixed in the Second Plan period. It is a fairly stiff target of 22 million tons, when at the commencement of the Plan period our production was only 38 million tons. Out of this, 12 million tons have been assigned to the public sector which includes 1·5 million tons additional production from Singareni, and 10·5 million tons from other collieries both by expansion of production from the existing collieries as well as

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by opening new collieries in the virgin areas.

A great deal has been said that so far as the private sector is concerned they have succeeded in increasing production quite substantially whereas the public sector has not done so well. Whether it is the public sector or the private sector we have to hold a certain balance and try to examine the various circumstances which are attendant upon this programme of production. So far as the private sector is concerned, it might interest the House to know that at the commencement of the Plan period, that is, at the end of the year 1955, production in the private sector was 33·85 million tons per annum. In 1957 it was 38·20 million tons. There is, therefore, an increase of a little less than five million tons. To be exact, it is 4:35 milion tons. This gives a percentage increase of 12·8 per cent over the production which was there in the private sector in the year 1955. In tonnage per year it is quite substantial. And I would like to congratulate the private sector for pushing ahead their production programme and giving the country this additional coal. But sometimes we are prone to forget the various circumstances and may give to the country and the industry a picture which may not stand the test of scrutiny. Therefore, it is necessary for us to examine carefully the exact implications of these figures.

As compared to the 12·8 per cent increase in the private sector, how have the state collieries fared? In the existing state collieries which are under central control, production at the end of the year 1955 was 2·8 million tons a year. At the end of 1957, this was 3:38 million tons per year. That gives an increase of 21 per cent over the production figure of the year 1955. Again, in the Singareni colliery which again is in the public sector although it is being managed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, production in 1956 was 1·5 million tons. There is an increase of about tons and in 1957 it rose up to 1-92 million tons per cent. Now, adding up this figure, as compared to the year 1955 there is an overall increase of 14 per cent in the production if we take the country as a whole. As compared to this 14 per cent increase in the overall sector—both public and private combined—the increase in the private sector is 12:8 per cent over their production of 1955. It is 21 per cent in the case of state collieries which are managed by the Centre and as high as 28 per cent in the case of Singareni. Therefore, we greatly appreciate the total tonnage by way of additional production that has come from the private sector; while it is quite welcome, it has also added to the fuel resources of the country and has helped a number of industries in their fuel requirements. We cannot ignore the fact that if we compare the production of the base year 1955 which was the commencement of the Plan period and examine it in this form of percentages, the existing collieries in the public sector have done extremely well, for which they deserve all the encouragement and appreciation of the House as well as everyone in the country.

Naturally the House is entitled to know as to what is the programme for production of this additional tonnage of coal in the public sector. The reply is that this is by the development of new and virgin collieries. This is a subject which those hon. Members who have studied this aspect or who belong to the areas where the coal-mines are developed would know fully well. The point is that the development of a colliery is a time-consuming process; a large number of preliminary steps have to be taken; the physical possession of the land has to be taken; we are operating under the Constitution and the law; the mineral rights with regard to the lands have to be acquired. Thereafter, in the matter of planning, not only have the reserves to be established in any virgin area but the actual behaviour of

the scene, the soil, and its faults and folds and such other various aspects have to be carefully studied before one actually starts the physical mining of a commodity like coal.

Then again, the question of trained personnel is there, and above all, the equipment has to be mostly purchased from abroad. I am saying all this not with a view to defend the shortfall in the public sector but what I am trying to impress upon the House is that it will be wrong to describe it as a shortfall. We have never said that at the end of the year 1956 or at the end of the year 1957, such and such a figure will be the particular level of production. If any phased programme in that detailed manner had been given, then only the House could, with justification, call for an explanation as to why there has been a shortfall. We cannot, merely on the basis of working out some sort of an arithmetical fraction, put the National Coal Development Corporation on the defence, and we cannot expect them to explain as to why, for instance, 1|5th of the total target has not been achieved at the end of the first year and why only 2|5th of the target has been achieved at the end of the second year. That, I must respectfully submit, will be an absolutely wrong way of appreciating the problem. Not that I am complacent. I perhaps am greatly worried about the successful execution of our production programme in the new collieries in the public sector, because I know that there are great and large number of difficulties which are inherent in the situation. They have to be got over. We have to conquer all those difficulties and we have to go ahead. But I do submit that this method of comparison, when the conditions are not comparable, and to use that comparison as an argument to condemn the public sector and not give to it the due appreciation that it deserves, and to ask why production in the existing collieries in the state sector was not pushed ahead at a pace which the private sector has been able to do, will not be a very correct and a fair yardstick for the purpose of comparison.

I would now like to tell the hon. House something about the new coalfields that are attempted to be developed. These are: Korba, Kathara, Gidi (Karanpura), Korea and Bachra Saunda (Karanpura). According to the present estimates which we have made and the assessment that has been carried out, we have come to the conclusion that on the basis of the arrangements already made and the commitments which can be fairly said to have been entered into, the expected production from these new areas will be of the order of seven million tons a year.

Besides these, additional possibilities will be explored to reach the full targets. To this we have to add the additional production of Singareni. We have also to add the additional production from the existing State collieries. We are at the end of the second year of the Second Five-Year Plan and we have got still three years to go. Therefore there is no cause to take an unduly pessimistic view of the performance of the National Coal Development Corporation.

I would like, by your permission, to remind the House that this public company, the National Coal Development Corporation, was formed about eighteen months ago. They had to assemble all the staff. They had to settle down and organise the technical personnel. They had also to make other organisational arrangements and the teething troubles had to be gone through. I have got the latest report from the Managing Director of the National Coal Development Corporation in which he says:

> "In Kathara, Bhurkunda, Sounda, Bachra, Korba; Quarry, Korba First pair of inclines, Korba second pair of inclines and Gidi—in all these areas work has actually started in one form or the other."

With regard to Kurasia his report is that in April the shovels, which are already in Calcutta, should be at

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Kurasia and the new project will then be taken up. I am mentioning all this to show that this oversimplification by working out some sort of arithmetical fractions is not a fair method of assessing the performance of the National Coal Development Corporation.

I would like to share the concern that some of the hon. Members have shown about the availability of trained technical personnel. It has often been said not only in regard to coal but in regard to so many other industrial developments that the availability of the requisite number of sufficiently trained technical personnel is really the essence of the problem and our success or failure in this field, as in many other fields, will depend upon the availability of the technical personnel with the right type of training and the requisite amount of technical skill. If taken care to ensure by starting schools, training centres and the like, the requisite technical personnel should be available. Already four training centres have been started. Our intention is to examine this matter still further and to find out as to what our requirements are going to be not only for executing the targets of this Plan period but also of the next, so that we could from now on undertake measures for training people in course of time to take up these responsibilities when we go over to the Third Plan period. This process of examination and introspection is a continuous one and as we go on we have constantly to review the position and create conditions in which our developmental tempo is kept up and we do not fail either on material resources or upon technical personnel. I am sure that resources for the purpose of training would be forthcoming and I do not anticipate any real difficulty in securing adequate finances if we succeed in producing good schemes.

With regard to coal, it is my intention in the course of this year to undertake some preliminary work to find out as to what our requirements are going to be for the Third Plan period. It is very necessary in view of the background that I venture to submit in the earlier part of my submission that we should undertake planning a considerable period ahead of the commencement of any particular Plan period because it is only by undertaking that preliminary examination that we can fairly assess our requirements in the terms of physical requirements—whether it is land, equipment or resources in the form of technical personnel or the like and this process of thinking in a way has already started and the Coal Council of India is giving considerable thought to the various aspects. But in the course of the present financial year my intention is to start some sort of a nucleus planning cell so that we could know precisely as to what our likely requirements are going to be for the next Plan period where the target has been vaguely mentioned as a hundred million tons a year. It will be premature for me to commit myself to any figure, but it is quite obvious that in view of our rising tempo of industrial development the strain upon the fuel resources is going to be quite considerable and it will still take a considerable time for any other sources of energy to be developed and the increased production of coal will have to be concentrated upon. So, our target for the Third Plan period is going to be substantially higher. I am also aware that the attainment of that higher target in the Third Plan may present even greater difficulties as compared to those with which we are confronted in the present period because it is easy to step up production from existing collieries. But coal is a consuming mineral like many other minerals and new prospecting and new development has to be undertaken for which forward planning is very necessary.

Two or three other minor points were stated in connection with coal. One was in the very informative

speech of my friend from Bengal, Shri A. C. Guha.

An Hon. Member: West Bengal.

Sardar Swaran Singh: West Bengal. There is no East Bengal in this House.

I was submitting, Sir, that so far as the very informative speech of Shri A. C. Guha is concerned, he raised a number of points and they will receive our very careful consideration. He made a particular reference to the stowing fund. I have examined the position and I find that in the rules that have been framed and in the Act that is there giving of loans from the Stowing Fund is a recognised way of helping the industry and the information that is available with me indicates that the purposes for which these loans have been utilised are good purposes and have been greatly appreciated by the industry. We are also, of course from the same fund, giving financial assistance in the form of subsidy for stowing purposes.

The hon. Member opposite from the same State—I would still repeat Bengal—raised some doubts about the outcome of the Price Fixation Committee. I would only suggest that that matter is under consideration and to throw any doubts one way or the other would not be fair to the House, would not be fair to the industry and would not be fair to the Committee because, I am sure, they will examine all the relative factors which have been mentioned in the terms of reference upon which that Committee is working and thereafter they will make a recommendation which will be carefully examined. That committee is manned by officers who are able, good and efficient and I see no reason why there should be any hint, even a oblique one, upon the impartiality of this committee.

Two hon. Members—I think one used to be a Minister in Hyderabad, but now I think he is in Mysore, my friend Mr. Melkote—said something about Singareni coal colliery. Another hon. Member also mentioned about this colliery. I have already indicated that we expect an additional production of 1·5 million tons from Singareni colliery. That colliery is at the moment managed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. They have done well during the two years of the Plan period and I have already indicated that in all the sectors, public and private, they are number one in the matter of percentage increase of production. We are keen that their additional target which has been laid down for them in the second Plan period is reached.

So far as organisational difficulties which have been hinted at are concerned, they are a matter not of any controversy, but only a question of approach. I am sure that with the will to come to a satisfactory solution on either side, there will not be any difficulty in finding a satisfactory solution, so that the resources may be made available to the Singareni colliery for pushing ahead their additional production programmes.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): This is a little vague. We would like to know whether there is any truth in the Press report that the Central Government has offered the loan or aid only on the condition that the Andhra Pradesh Government changes the hold to the Central Government.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think my hon. friend need not place too much reliance on what appears in the Press from time to time on this aspect, because this is a matter, as I said, of an organisational character which is under discussion between the Central Government and the Government of Hyderabad. To discuss it one way or the other or to go into the merits of the organisational set-up of one or the other pattern will not take us any further.

I would say a few words about the Neiveli lignite project, which is another project undertaken in the South, to increase the fuel resources of that part of the country. I think

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that the Neiveli lignite project should be viewed, as it has always been viewed, as an integrated project, in which mining, thermal power station, the fertiliser unit and the briquetting and carbonising plant are essential components of that integrated pattern. We have carefully gone into the economics of this and if this integrated scheme goes through, as it is hoped it will go through, then it is likely to increase the power resources of the South substantially and will produce electricity at rates which will be substantially lower than the prevailing rates of thermal power production in the South and the fertiliser that it produces in the form of urea will be a welcome addition to the fertiliser resources of the country. The briquetting and carbonising scheme also provides a ray of hope to the feeling that very strongly persists in the South, namely, the possibility of starting, say, a steel plant. Already we have got the Bhadravati steel plant there about which I will say something later.

Certain latest researches indicate that lignite of certain quantities when it is pressed in the form of briquettes can be utilised with regard to certain types of iron ore for the manufacture of steel. I have not got any firm data yet to say confidently that all that has been commercially examined or any firm conclusion can be drawn. But I do feel that it is my duty to inform the House that these briquettes may in course of time turn out to be a substitute for metallurgical coal for the production of steel in the South, whereas more than one hon. Member have pointed out there are some very good varieties of rich iron ore.

So far as this Neiveli lignite project is concerned, I would reiterate that the cost of this integrated project is something of this order. Mining scheme—Rs. 16·9 crores; thermal power station—about Rs. 21 crores. The House is aware that we have already entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union Government for the supply of thermal power station equipment based on lignite. The fertiliser scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 21 crores and the briquetting and carbonising plant is estimated to cost about Rs. 11 crores. There are also some subsidiary schemes of clay-washing and the like. Added up, this comes to a total of about Rs. 70 crores in all. I have mentioned this because some hon. Members wanted to raise this point though not directly, but indicating that we are concentrating our development in the matter of putting up of steel plants mostly in the Bengal-Bihar-Orissa-Madhya Pradesh area —the plateau area—where iron and coal are both present. There are certain things which are decided by geography and by nature that we cannot easily alter. If iron ore and metallurgical coal are present there in close proximity, that obviously is the most suitable place for the manufacture of steel.

Sometimes we are likely to forget that in the manufacture of steel, metallurgical coal is as important a raw material as iron ore and even quantitatively in the form of tonnage, the consumption is on the same order, maybe some percentage higher or lower, but in bulk in tonnage, practically the same quantity of coal is required as iron ore. Therefore, to say that one is the raw material and not the other will not perhaps be a very correct presentation. As I indicated, the exploitation of lignite and the possibility of briquettes being used for the purpose of reduction of iron oxide and its conversion into iron has opened a ray of hope for the establishment of steel manufacturing plants, maybe of smaller sizes, in certain places in the South.

An hon. Member—I think it was again Dr. Melkote—said that Singareni coal could be used in Bhadravati, I am sure he knows that Sirgareni coal is not metallurgical coal and therefore it cannot be used for the blast furnaces at Bhadravati.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): May I know whether it is not lignite?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is very much lignite. But lignite is not used anywhere yet in commercial quantities for the manufacture of steel.

Dr. Melkote: If it is lignite, could not the Singareni coal also be briquetted?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that coal can be briquetted in that form. Metallurgical coal is not found in Singareni. Therefore, that would not help them. I do not, at the same time, say that Singareni should not be developed; it should be developed for good reasons, because it is good coal and it is good source of fuel and energy.

My hon. friend from Rajasthan, Shri Mathur, said something about the Palana lignite collieries in Rajasthan. We are seized of that problem. The Government of Rajasthan is looking after these collieries. I have constituted an expert committee to go into all that question and to advise Government as to what should be a best way of exploiting the lignite from Palana colliery and what should be the best way of utilizing it.

Shri Joachim Alva: Before the Minister passes to some other subject from coal may I ask him whether Government, by any directives, supervises the conditions of service of the mine workers in coal in the public sector?

12.57 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

Sardar Swaran Singh: Is the reference to the employees in the public sector or in the private sector?

Shri Joachim Alva: Are the conditions the same as before?

Sardar Swaran Singh: May I address the Chair as 'Sir' or Madam?

Mr. Chairman: Does it require any new ruling? I have already ruled that hon. Members may address the Chair as they like, because the Chair does not have any sex.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I also thought so; but I wanted to be sure. I was saying, Sir, that so far as the workers in the public sector collieries are concerned, they are governed by the same principle as workers in the private collieries. I would recall to the memory of the hon. Member that as a result of the last Appellate Tribunal Award, increases in wages were given and those increases were applicable to workers in the State collieries as also to the workers in the private collieries. Besides that, we have also got other officers who look after the welfare activities and the like. It is our constant endeavour to ensure that the working conditions of those workers are reasonably good and they are given all the facilities which are their legitimate due on account of the strenuous nature of work that they do.

I think I have attempted to cover the various points with regard to coal and lignite. At the commencement of the discussion day before yesterday I made a statement with regard to steel. Most of the points that have now been raised by the hon. Members from all sections of the House were, to a large extent, attempted to be covered by me. It was a narrative rather than an attempt to examine the various arguments that were advanced, and I am glad that I made that statement, because that has enabled the hon. Members to pin-point the discussion on certain important aspects of the steel programme. I am very much overwhelmed by the unanimity of opinion about the successful execution of the three major steel plants in the public sector. The hon. Members who have participated in the debate have vied with each other in showing concern about the successful execution of these plants and have, generally speaking, made suggestions of a very constructive nature which, I am sure, will be extremely useful by way of providing us food for thought to examine where we have gone wrong and what is the corner that requires either cleaning or requires greater effort to be put in.

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

But, by your kind permission, I would like to exclude the last speaker from that category, because his was, I am afraid, a completely one-sided version where he attempted to show that everything has gone wrong and the only thing that he suggested was that a commission of inquiry should be set up. I cannot really understand the object of that. When every nerve has to be strained, when every ounce of energy has to be pressed for the construction of these plants according to schedule, that time should be wasted for embarking upon the type of enquiry which the hon. Member suggested is something the practical utility of which I am absolutely unconvinced. That is an absolutely theoretical suggestion and, if I may use rather a strong expression, it comes out of a desire only to criticise and not to offer any suggestion. He says: the blast furnace will be there, but where is the ore and where is the coal? There would not be a blast furnace if there is no coal or ore.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is what you have stated.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is not what I have stated. My hon. friend has tried to cull out points which appear to him to be very dark. I actually extended an invitation to him. He made somewhat similiar remarks last year and when I intervened in the debate a year ago I said that if he is interested in any of the further details with regard to the type of plant, he is most welcome and he can have a look at the various project reports. I do not think that all the hon. Members would be as interested, as he probably is, in the details of the various plants. But, to refresh his memory, may I draw his attention to the report that we presented to the House last year? In that report we had given a fairly detailed description of the plants. When he spoke, he said: we do not know how many blast furnaces are there and how many coke ovens are there. All that is mentioned in the report that we presented to the House last year. But, memory perhaps is not a very strong point with him and he can conveniently forget things which do not suit him. In the last year's report, at pages 16-17 in the Appendix we had given the "Main features of the plants". There we had given a fairly good description of the plants. We have stated there that in Rourkela there are 3 batteries of 70 ovens each, in Bhilai there are 3 batteries of 65 ovens each and in Durgapur 3 batteries of 78 ovens each. We have also stated a number of things with regard to furnaces. It may not be very exhaustive. I am myself not an expert, although I do claim that I take interest even in these technical matters.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Regarding this report, while replying to the debate on the last budget discussion on the 15th of August the hon. Minister himself had repudiated the correctness of what is mentioned in the statement when it came to the refinery section and said that whatever is stated subsequent to that, both inside and outside the House, stands part of the statement, and not the words contained in the statement alone.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: His memory is short.

Sardar Swaran Singh: My hon. friend has got refinery and oil so much in his mind that he is switching on to refinery now. But I would like to confine myself to steel at the moment. If he has got to say anything about refineries, when the question comes, I will be at the service of the House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Refined steel.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That will be much more heavy than petroleum products which, probably, he would not be able to digest.

I was saying that in the report that we presented to the House last year we gave a fairly good description of the plants. Now, if I have not repeated all that in the present report, and if I have not given the technical details with regard to the various plants, it is not with a view to hide anything. What is there to hide? The whole blessed thing is coming up there. My hon. friend, Mr. Bharucha, is most welcome there. We will extend whatever modest hospitality we can afford, if he pays us a visit there. He can see with his own eyes the coke ovens and the other things that are being erected. I thought he has only read about these things and he does not know what a coke oven or a blast furnace looks like.

13·00 hrs.

Shri Naushir Bharucha *rose—*.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I refuse to give in. At any rate I do not want to be harder than this, but I felt a little provoked because of his speech, which was of a negative nature. He was either black or white; he was not prepared even to be gray. That I thought was rather unfair.

We are engaged in a very serious task. We are straining the resources of the country and trying to produce this precious metal and for any responsible Member of this House to launch a complete attack which is not based on any facts whatsoever—that this has not been done, that has not been done—and to see darkness everywhere is perhaps not correct.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Everything that I said is in the report.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is it not open to a Member to criticise the Government?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not deny that; I am here to serve them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister is taking the hon. Member to task for pointing out that certain things had not been done. I do not think it is correct.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think I should concede that they can criticise, but we cannot criticise. I concede that and I would not criticise him further.

So far as the points that have been made by my hon. friend Shri T. N. Singh, who made a large number of very constructive suggestions with regard to the successful execution of these projects and their organisational set up, are concerned, we will give them very careful consideration and do our best to come up to the expectations of the standards that he and the House expect from us.

My hon. friend Shri S. N. Dwivedy again drew rather a dark picture. But he is familiar with the conditions there. I want to assure him that the points that he has mentioned will receive our careful consideration.

Shri Goray (Poona): Won't you invite him? He has also criticised.

Sardar Swaran Singh: You forget he has to invite us to Rourkela, because he comes from that State.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): If you pronounce it properly: it is Rourkela and not Roorkela.

Sardar Swaran Singh: My pronunciation is very bad, not only with regard to this word, but with regard to many other words, including English words. But I thought that was the privilege of our friend Shri Jaipal Singh only, that perhaps, also when he speaks in the afternoon.

13.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

My only complaint against him is that he quibbled over a word only. What he said was that in the report we have said that by the end of the Plan year the targets would be nearly achieved. Therefore he said that there is reasonable doubt about it. Now, if we use a word a little cautiously, you should give us credit, rather than use it as a stick to beat us. I say that this is a fairly difficult matter and for

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

anybody to swear that the time schedule will be adhered to by an hour, by a day or by a month, will perhaps be too bold a statement to be made by any one, much less by a Government. It was a fair presentation that was made with regard to these things and I think we will do our best to work out according to that schedule.

There is one point which has been raised by more than one Member: about the loan to the Tatas and to the Indian Iron and Steel Company. I think it necessary to say something with regard to that. I would not weary the House by giving details, because its history is very well known and it has been a matter of discussion in the House. Looking through the earlier papers I find that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari made a statement on the floor of the House on the 31st August, 1954 which sums up the position admirably. With your permission I would like to quote it because it is a short one. On the 31st August, 1954 in answer to a supplementary question he said (he was at that time Minister for Commerce and Industry):

> "The question of not charging the interest has a long history behind it. I would like to say that when we took up this matter with the Tata Iron and Steel Company in regard to modernisation of their plant, the proposal was put forward by them that as reserves were not adequate for them to embark upon a modernisation scheme, and if they did not do so, their production of 750,000 tons would drop below this figure that we should increase the retention price paid by them, so as to give them a cushion which they will use for purposes of funding and utilisation in the modernisation of the plant. Government exmined this proposal and found that it would not be appropriate to raise the consumer price, and give the difference *gratis* to the company. Government, therefore, decided on a scheme of raising the selling price, and pumping in the difference between the retention price and the selling price into the equalisation fund. The amounts that accrue in the equalisation fund were intended to be used for purposes of helping the industry to develop. It is but natural that when any scheme of expansion or modernisation or even construction is undertaken, the moneys that are ploughed in do not earn any interest or any return during the course of construction and therefore Government felt that if they would encourage these people to go in for expansion, it would result not merely in their keeping up their production level but also in augmenting their production to the extent of 181,000 tons, and so Government should give a help to this industry by means of an interest free loan to the extent of Rs. 10 crores."

Similar reasoning would apply to the case of the loan to the IISCO.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty *rose*—

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not finished. According to the agreements with the two steel companies, Government are to decide on the advice of the Tariff Commission the rate of interest that should be charged from 1st July, 1958 and the repayment schedule. We have now referred the matter to the Tariff Commission.

I think that provides more or less a complete answer. I want to add only one thing for the information of the House—probably most of the hon. Members are aware of it—that the price that is allowed to be charged by these manufacturers—whether they are Tatas or Indian Iron and Steel—is fixed on the advice of the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission goes

into the various components that go into price formation. I am not trying to prejudge the issue, but it is a matter for serious consideration as to whether, perhaps, a higher retention price would not have been demanded or perhaps would not have been granted by the Tariff Commission if they were to pay interest. Ultimately whether you remit interest or whether that is paid from the equalisation fund in the form of higher retention price is more a matter of form rather than a matter of substance. I am not trying to argue one way or the other, but that is the factual presentation of the circumstances as they are and on the basis of which expansion is going to be undertaken.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: After the increase of retention price why should it remain interest-free? In fact they are having both.

Sardar Swaran Singh: If interest had been charged the price would have gone still higher.

Shri T. N. Singh: What I want to suggest is this. The retention price has been fixed from time to time. While doing this it is Government's duty to examine the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and not to accept them blindly. Some of us feel that their decision may be weighed in favour of the manufacturers. Therefore we want to know whether Government examine the matter independently or accept whatever the Tariff Commission say.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Normally, in these cases, the Tariff Commission being an independent body and also having the services of experts available to them, their recommendations are entitled to the greatest respect. That is the sort of feeling with which we start with the recommendations of a high-powered body like the Tariff Commission. But, so far as the legal position is concerned, there is no doubt that ultimately Government have got the authority to even differ from the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. If, on a careful examination or scrutiny of any particular proposal, the Government comes to the conclusion that a case for differing from these recommendations is made out, surely the Government will not fail in their duty to do the right thing in any particular set of circumstances. But, it will be very difficult for me to say in a general broadway that whenever any recommendation comes, we should start with a bias of upsetting it and examining it from that angle. That, perhaps, will not be a correct way of looking at the recommendations of a body like the Tariff Commission.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I ask a clarification? The hon. Minister quoted something from Shri T. T. Krishnamachari's speech wherein it was mentioned that the consumers should not be charged more for this. Can he give us an assurance that when the retention prices were increased, the consumer was not made to pay anything more than before?

Sardar Swaran Singh: An assurance can be about the future. About the past, he can draw his own conclusion. These facts are there. I am narrating them.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): This fund was created out of the consumers' money.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know what type of assurance he expects from me. This is really a near assessment of something that has happened in the past. I have presented the view of the Government. If as a result of examination, somebody else, including some Member of this hon. House comes to a conclusion which is different from this, he is entitled to have his own conclusion drawn from that. What I mean to say is, to give an assurance that at such and such a time something was not done or was done is something beyond the scope of an assurance.

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not ask for an assurance for the future. I only

[Shri A. C. Guha]

say that when this retention fund was created, the consumer was not to pay anything more than what he would have paid if this retention fund had not been created.

Sardar Swaran Singh: My hon. friend is a greater expert in financial matters. He has been my colleague in the Finance Ministry. If at that time he has examined these things and has come to a different conclusion, I will be grateful if he shares it with me. I am completely innocent I do not know if any other inference could be drawn from this. If, Sir, he thinks that another conclusion can be drawn, I can consult some others perhaps, less eminent.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Minister as Ministers do not have the same feelings as other Members of the House.

Sardar Swaran Singh: May be. But, I have had the fortune of functioning both as a Member and as a Minister and again as a Member and again as a Minister. I think on that subject I can speak with greater authority than my esteemed friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. He has yet to become a Minister.

I was saying that so far as the factual side is concerned, this is the position with regard to the loan to the Tatas and IISCO

I think I have attempted to meet some of the points that have been raised. In the end, I would assure the House that the shortcomings that are there are always before me and perhaps, I have the fortune or misfortune of knowing these shortcoming at a closer quarter than is perhaps the privilege of many of the hon. Members of this House. It is my constant endeavour to ensure that we go ahead in the discharge of this rather heavy responsibility of ensuring the successful execution of the projects in this sector which is within my department and which has been described as the core of the Plan

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I enquire whether any cut motion is required to be put separately?

Some Hon. Members: All together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I put the cut motions to the House.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Peper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos.—

80, 81, 82, 83 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel."

The motion was adopted.

[*The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below. Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 80—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'".

DEMAND NO. 81—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Geological Survey' ".

DEMAND No. 82—EXPLORATION OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas' ".

DEMAND No. 83—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,48,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' ".

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,50,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' ".

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 118, 119 and 120 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for which six hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

May I know how many hon. Ministers are expected to speak on this?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Two of us, myself and Dr. P. S. Deshmukh. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh would like to speak at the end of the day at about 4.30. Of course, I will reply to the debate at the end. I will need fifty minutes. He will start at 4.30 or 4.35 and end by 5 o'clock.

DEMAND No. 42—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Depufy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'.".

DEMAND No. 43—FOREST

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,34,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Forest' ".

DEMAND No. 44—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14, 41, 45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Agriculture' ".

DEMAND No. 45—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services' ".

DEMAND No. 46—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,65,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' ".

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests' ".

DEMAND No. 119—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,12,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' ".

DEMAND No. 120—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,61,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' ".

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Sir, in dealing with this Ministry, I am conscious of the fact that it has to be dealt with from a non-party point of view. Our food problem has to be solved not only for implementing our Plan; but, also, for the survival of the nation, that is absolutely necessary. In doing that, party considerations must play a very secondary role. That is my own feeling.

This Ministry is one of the much criticised Ministries in the Government of India. I think, there is no other Ministry which has been the object of so much popular discontent and criticism. But, this much should be said to their defence. They are sinning, there is no doubt; they have sinned in the past. But, there has been so much of sinning against them also. They have been the inheritors of a very bad past, a past in which there was a lot of bungling.

In order that this Ministry might function effectively, there should be co-ordination and co-operation coming forth from several other Ministries, that is, in the All-India level. In order to implement their policy, they want the closest co-operation of the State Governments in all the respects.

I believe that they have not been justly served, with the result that they have come in for much popular criticism.

In times past, we were told that we were solving, we have solved, we were fast solving our food problem. Throughout the First Plan, we were told that story. It was so often repeated that even the disbelievers began to believe that things are going to be bright. The beginning of the Second Plan brought forth stark realities. Now, we have to face them. My complaint is that there is a tendency on the part of the Government and the Ministry to relapse into the old complacency.

I remember there were one or two statements from the Kerala Food Minister some time back. He wanted the co-operation of the people. I believe he did a lot of plain talking to the people. He said we had to increase our yield, we had to cultivate more, we had to produce more because bad times were ahead of us. Immediately our rather optimistic Deputy Minister came out with a statement saying that the statement was rather alarmist and things were going to be very sound.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I did not take any objection in the statement to the necessity for larger food production.

Shri Punnoose: I know that. I also know that our Deputy Minister makes very diplomatic statements. He did not commit himself to anything, but the result of that statement was that people began to feel that this grandma of the Central Government was going to give them all the food that they wanted.

In the National Development Council, the Prime Minister seems to have made a speech. It has come in the papers. He has said that 70 to 80 per cent. of our deficit can be made up by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. It can be made up, I do not disagree, but if things are going as they are today, it is extremely doubtful whether we are going to succeed. I do not want the Ministry to take a panicky attitude, but they should fight against complacency because that has been their sin in the past and they are likely to revert to it again and again.

They have tried to do certain things They have tried to meet the situation by accepting certain measures. for example, the creation of the food zone has been a step in the right direction, and the Southern Zone especially has been beneficial to a certain extent, in the sense that taken as a whole the Southern Zone is not largely deficit. But the creation of a zone alone does not solve the problem. Now, we have the experience of the last few months before us when we could assess the results of this zone.

What has happened to the Southern Zone? Our Food Minister himself has stated on the floor of the House here that there was not much of co-operation coming from the Andhra Government. Large-scale smuggling has been going on and blackmarketing has been going on. How can that be prevented? And what has happened in West Bengal. The statement of Shri Siddartha Ray throws much light on that. I do not want to dilate on that, but has the West Bengal Government co-operated? Has it done its part to work out the Government of India's policy? Whatever defence they may put up, it is clear, as clear as day light, that the West Bengal Government has not implemented the Government of India's policy. On the other hand, it has done everything to sabotage that policy. In the whole of West Bengal even today the price of rice is high, very high, extremely high. How does this happen?

In the beginning they cordoned off districts, they prevented the movement of grains from one district to another, and then the Government of India stepped in and said it was not right, but they limited their activities, their laws, to five districts with the result that the Essential Commodities Act and all the measures that the Gov-

[Shri Punnoose]

ernment of India wanted to implement have not proved effective in serving the people of West Bengal.

In the Southern Zone there is surplus in Andhra State. What has the Government of India done about it? I want to ask that question. I think both the Ministers know, and especially the junior Minister knows the story that hangs about. There was surplus in Andhra. The Kerala Government requested, approached, the Government of India to purchase rice on their behalf; that is, the Government of India might make purchases on behalf of the State Government, but their request was not heeded, and the State Government had to go to the market.

At that time conditions were pretty bad in Kerala, and our Onam days were coming, the national celebration week, and food had to be given. The Kerala Government instructed their District Collectors to call together the local merchants and ask them to lift the rice from Andhra and stated that a commission of four annas per bag would be paid. The merchants were not prepared. Then they raised it to six annas. There was no merchant coming forth. Naturally, the State Government had to go into the market, and they had to go in such a way as not to allow the Andhra market to shoot up. They had to come to an understanding with private parties, and a contract was entered into, that is, that the rice would be supplied at the price existing at the time of the purchase plus a commission of five annas per bag.

I do not imply that the Central Government has played any positive part in it, but the Central Government knows what has happened in regard to all these things, but they have been silent, discreetly silent, with the result that it has not only affected our food position, but it has affected our State as a whole. The amount of co-operation that should be there between all

So, there is no good keeping this food zone like that and asking us, a deficit State, to look up to the food zone and sleep soundly. No, sleep will not come like that. We have to be assured of our food. What is the difficulty? What is the harm in the Central Government supplying us with food, take it from Andhra at the price that should be given and then supply us with that food? That should have been done, and that should be done in future also.

The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee has made certain recommendations, very important recommendations, for immediate implementation. What has happened to those recommendations? What is the position, and what is the attitude of the Ministry towards that? They have to take a decision immediately, and these recommendations have to be implemented so that we can face the situation successfully in the near future.

With regard to credit control, certain steps have been taken, I agree, but they have not been satisfactory, and even today speculation is possible, and the Government of India have to take certain stringent measures over it.

Short-term credit is the only solution for this. No doubt during harvest there should be some credit, but that credit will have to be repaid within a few weeks. Else, it will go for speculation and will upset all the plans of the Government.

Then, the Committee has recommended a Central Food Advisory Council, a Price Stabilisation Board consisting of the representatives of the various Ministries. What decision has been taken by the Ministry? This is absolutely necessary if we have to be saved, if we should be feeling secure during the next few months. And with regard to the Central Food Advisory Council, the association of non-official bodies is absolutely necessary, and Government have to take a

The Committee has recommended a Price Intelligence Division. This is absolutely necessary.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Everything is necessary.

Shri Punnoose: That is clear because the Government has not accepted it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Necessary to be done, not to be written.

Shri Punnoose: This Price Intelligence Division should watch the developments, the way in which prices react, so that the Government may intervene at the right time. State control of the wholesale foodgrains trade is one of the necessary conditions for the successful implementation of the policy. Then, compulsory procurement of food from surplus areas and taking it to deficit areas is also absolutely necessary. A law empowering Government to procure grains at the price proposed by the price intelligence division is an essential condition for successfully facing the situation. These are but one aspect of the whole question. Our food problem can be tackled ultimately only by increasing production, for which we have to make an all-out effort today. For that, we have to attend to the various irrigation projects. I do not want to say much about major irrigation projects at present. But it is considered on all hands that there is quicker return from the minor irrigation projects. These minor irrigation projects can be done immediately and at a small cost, and the results will also be quick.

You know that Kerala is a heavily deficit State. But we are confident that if proper steps are taken today, if some money is invested today, and if certain irrigation projects are set up, then we can tackle that. I do not say that we shall become a surplus area or that we shall be able to produce our whole food requirements but a large part of the gap can be covered. We have placed before the Government of India certain proposals in this connection. We have got at the moment the Thannirmutham project No. I, and we want a larger allocation for that in 1958, because that will bring under double crop nearly 1,20,000 acres of our Kuttanad area. This will go a long way in helping us in rice production. Then, there is the Periyar valley scheme which also can irrigate 70,000 acres and thereby give us a larger amount of food. I am saying this because the Food and Agriculture Ministry must try to influence the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to come to our help. Very recently, we had a discussion regarding this, and I am hopeful that they would be prepared to do something. So, the Food and Agriculture Ministry has to take steps immediately.

There is one other aspect of the Kerala food situation to which I would like to make a brief reference. The Government of India used to supply us 25,000 tons of subsidised rice every month. Then, they reduced it to 10,000 tons, and now it is *nil*. That kind of position is extremely perilous for us. In another month or six weeks, we are going to be in a mist of difficulties, because they are the leanest months ahead. Unless we are assured of 25,000 tons, or if so much would not be available, the maximum that is possible, at subsidised rates by the Government of India, our people are going to be in difficulties. The Central Government must assure us a certain quantity which will be as near to 25,000 tons as possible. If that is done, and the other proposals made by us with regard to irrigation projects are also attended to, then we shall be able to go a long way in tackling the food situation.

I would say one thing more and then I shall conclude. There is the question of subsidiary, supplementary and substitute Food. For example, we have got fish in Kerala. Fisheries can be developed, and fish can go a long way to supplement our food. Shri M. V. Krishnappa knows it. This year,

[Shri Punnoose]

for example, we had the largest catch of sardines. If during the lean months also we have cold storage or some other arrangement, the fish would last us longer. And every naya paisa that is spent on fisheries in Kerala is a naya paisa spent on tackling the food situation. With this consciousness and with this knowledge, I want the Ministry to behave in this matter.

Then, there is the question of substitute food.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Subsidiary food.

Shri Punnoose: I mean substitute food for rice also.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Fish.

Shri Punnoose: Tapioca is one such. It seems the State Food Minister said a good word or two about a particular type of food, with the result that that Government itself has got the name of that food.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: All the Community Party Members also.

Shri Punnoose: And that was macaroni. We had the privilege of having the presence of the Deputy Minister from the Central Government in the capital at a meeting, and I was glad to hear that he enjoyed the music about the 'Macaroni Ministry' and the 'Macaroni Government'. It is all sport.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I am supporting both macaroni rice and macaroni Government.

Shri Punnoose: If he does not like, let him not go to Kerala, for, he will also become macaroni.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He will be called the 'Central macaroni'.

Shri Punnoose: There was a proposal to have a plant to manufacture macaroni. That is also a project which has to be taken up in spite of all the propaganda against it, I believe people are taking to it in some way, and if it becomes available, then I am sure, the people of Kerala, being an intelligent people will take to it.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Too much of intelligence.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That comes from the hon. Member's side.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We cannot give it away also.

Shri Punnoose: I have now come to the last phase of my speech. I believe that the food zone must be made tighter, and the laws must be strictly enforced. Particular care should be taken about giving us surplus food from Andhra Pradesh. We do not want to alienate our friends in Andhra Pradesh; we are not even against the blackmarketeers in Andhra Pradesh; they can be given as good a price as possible, but food should be given to us Let us not be told, and let not our people be told that there is the southern food zone, and we can do what we can. We do not want to be told like that. That is a very theoretical solution. But we want a practical solution, so that we can solve the problem and be safe.

Then, as regards the co-ordination between the various Ministries, the proposals of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee have to be implemented. So far as West Bengal is concerned, I do not want to wash dirty linen here. But for heaven's sake, let Government look into these matters; there is something very bad there, and there is no doubt about it; I think it is much worse than in Kerala. That has to be looked into, and steps have to be taken to remedy the situation.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष ज, कृषि मंत्रालय की इन मांगों से एक विषय का बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध है और वह सम्बन्ध केवल इन मांगों से ही नहीं है, परन्तु हमारे यहां पर अधिक उत्पादन से भी उसका सम्बन्ध है, और इस

निरामिष देश के लिये पौष्टिक भोजन से भी उसका सम्बन्ध है। जब भी मुझे अवसर मिलता है, मैं उस विषय को इस सदन के सम्मुख, सरकार के सम्मुख और देश के सम्मुख रखने का प्रयत्न करता हूं। १९२३ से अब तक मैं यह प्रयत्न करता रहा हूं। गये वर्ष भी मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा था और इस अवसर पर मैं फिर इस विषय में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। वह विषय है इस देश के गो-रक्षा के आन्दोलन और गोवंश की उन्नति का।

मैंने अभी आपसे निवेदन किया कि सन् १९२३ से ही मैं इस विषय को उठाता रहा हूं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं हुआ। जब हमारा स्वतंत्र भारत का संविधान बन रहा था, उस समय निर्देशात्मक अध्याय में इस विषय में एक धारा जोड़ी गई। मैंने इस सदन में एक विधेयक भी उपस्थित किया, और चाहे वह यहां स्वीकृत न हुआ हो, परन्तु वह उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, ...

श्री दो० ई० शर्मा (गुरुदासपुर) : पंजाब।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : ..... पंजाब में—अनेक राज्यों में—स्वीकृत हुआ। इतने पर भी मुझे यह कहना ही पड़ता है कि ये जो सफलतायें मिली हैं, वे सफलतायें अधिकांश में सिद्धान्त के रूप में कागजों तक ही सीमित रही हैं। यदि हम व्यवहार की दृष्टि से देखते हैं, तो हमें यह स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि इस विषय में देश आगे नहीं गया है—देश पीछे की ओर ही है। हमारे यहां की खेती बिना अच्छे बैलों के नहीं हो सकती। हम मशीनों पर—ट्रैक्टरों पर निर्भर नहीं रह सकते। परन्तु आज हमारी खेती के लिये हमें बैल नहीं मिल रहे हैं, और यदि मिलते भी हैं, तो उनकी कीमत इतनी अधिक बढ़ गई है कि साधारण कृषक उनको लेने में असमर्थ है। उनके अभाव में जमीन ठीक नहीं रखी जा सकती है।

हम अधिक अन्न उत्पादन की बात करते हैं, परन्तु जिस भूमि में बीज बोया जाता है, यदि वह भूमि ही ठीक तरह से न कमाई जाये, तो फिर अधिक अन्न उत्पादन कैसे हो सकता है? दूध की कमी हो गई है। १९४७ में जब हम स्वतंत्र हुये, उस समय हर व्यक्ति को साढ़े चार औंस या सवा दो छटांक दूध मिलता था। अब यह घट कर ढाई औंस या सवा छटांक हो गया है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इतना घटा है?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जी हां—और जब मैं यह कहता हूं, उस समय मैं सरकारी रिपोर्ट ही आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। "Report on the marketing of milk in the Indian Union" में, कि जो १९५० में निकली थी, कहा गया है :—

> "The general consensus of opinion seems to be that the milk producing capacity of Indian cattle has deteriorated inasmuch as it is not so easy nowadays to obtain good quality cows and she-buffaloes, as was the case some 20 or 30 years ago. The opinion is also strongly held that the deterioration in cows has been generally greater than in she-buffaloes."

फिर सन् १९५५ में "Report of the expert Committee on prevention of slaughter" में कहा गया है—

> "The unanimous view was that high yielding cows had already become very scarce and that the position in this respect was deteriorating rapidly.....Undoubtedly, the Rohtak area is heavily depleted of high yielding Hariana cows."

जैसा मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया, पहले हमें बैल मिल जाते थे—काफ़ी सस्ती कीमत

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

में मिलते थे। अब वे नहीं मिलते और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप हम जमीन ठीक नहीं रख सकते। मैंने अभी आपसे कहा कि हमें पौष्टिक भोजन के लिये दूध की आवश्यकता है और दूध भी हमारे यहां पर कितना कम हो गया है। इसके कारण हैं। पहला कारण यह है कि हमारे अच्छे से अच्छे जानवरों का अभी तक कत्ल हो रहा है। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूं और अब फिर कहना चाहता हूं। मैं नहीं जानता कि मेरे उस कथन पर कृषि मंत्री, श्री अजित प्रसाद जी, या पंजाबराव जी, या उनके उप-मंत्रियों ने कभी बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के कसाईखानों को देखा है या नहीं।

श्री अजराज सिंह (फ़िरोजाबाद) : वे अहिंसा में विश्वास रखते हैं।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या वे कभी गये हैं ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : गये हैं, हमारे साथ गये हैं।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अगर वे गये हैं, तो उन्हें मेरे इस कथन से सहमत होना ही पड़ेगा कि आज भी बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में अच्छे से अच्छे गोवंश का कत्ल हो रहा है। मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि जब तक गोवध सम्पूर्णतया बन्द नहीं होता, तब तक हम अच्छी नस्ल के जानवरों को भी नहीं बचा सकते हैं। लेकिन इसमें कुछ विशेषज्ञों का मतभेद है। मैं इस विषय को यहां छोड़ देता हूं। परन्तु एक विषय में तो कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता—और यदि किसी को हो भी, तो वह मुझे बतलायें—कि उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा होनी चाहिये।

श्री ज० प्र० खैर : जरूर।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इसमें मतभेद की गुंजायश नहीं हो सकती। इस विषय में भी क्या किया जा रहा है, यह जरा देखा जाय। गोवंश की उन्नति के लिये वर्षों से पशुपालन विभाग चल रहा है। लाखों करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद इसने जो काम किया है, उसका यह नतीजा है कि साढ़े चार छटांक दूध की जगह हमें ढाई छटांक दूध मिलने लगा है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : भैंस।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जो बैल हमें मिलते थे, वे अब नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन विशेषज्ञों की और सरकार के इस विभाग की जांच के लिये एक गैर-सरकारी कमेटी की मुकर्रर्री होनी चाहिये, जो देखे कि इन्होंने इतने वर्षों में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद आज तक क्या किया है।

श्री अजराज सिंह : मनुष्य-पालन किया है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : ये सारे विशेषज्ञ अनाधिकार चेष्टा करते हैं। अभी श्री प्राणनाथ नन्दा की अध्यक्षता में १९५४ में एक कमेटी बनी थी। इस कमेटी की टर्म्ज़ आफ़ रेफ़रेंस को यदि देखा जाय और देखा जाय कि इस कमेटी को उसमें क्या करने को कहा गया था, तो यह ज्ञात होगा कि उसने अनाधिकार चेष्टा की और अनाधिकार चेष्टा करके, गो-सदनों के विरुद्ध अधिक से अधिक विष-वमन करके, गो-रक्षा तो अलग बात रही, गो-वध को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये सिफ़ारिश की। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नन्दा कमेटी को इस प्रकार की सिफ़ारिश करने की किन टर्म्ज़ आफ़ रेफ़रेंस के अनुसार राय दी गई थी और कहा गया था।

गोचर की भूमियां तोड़ी जा रही हैं और ये तोड़ी जा रही हैं अधिक अन्न उत्पादन के नाम पर। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इनसे जो अधिक अन्न का उत्पादन हुआ है, वह तो

बहुत कम है, पर इसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि गोचर भूमियों से पशुधन को जो चारा मिलता था, वह भी अब नहीं मिलता है।

पशुओं के खाद्यान्न में कमी होने पर भी कुछ खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्यात हो रहा है। यह भी मैं सरकारी अंकों से ही बताना चाहता हूं। १९५३–५४ में ६,८८३ टन खाद्य पदार्थ, जिसका मूल्य १०,३६,७८५ रुपये है, बाहर गया। सन् १९५४–५५ में ६४,५२३ टन जिसका मूल्य १९९,०२,५८५ है बाहर भेजा गया और सन् १९५५–५६ में २,३१,४२७ टन जिसका मूल्य ६,९७,११,३७४ होता है, बाहर गया। राजस्थान के पशुओं का एक विशेष खाद्य है जिसको ग्वार कहते हैं। गत वर्ष गोसंवर्द्धन काउंसिल, जिसका मैं भी एक सदस्य हूं, के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार कृषि मंत्रालय की सिफारिश पर ग्वार की निकासी बन्द कर दी गई थी उसको अब फिर शुरू कर दिया गया है। उस समय इसको बन्द करने के लिये एक दलील यह भी दी गई थी कि ग्वार का भाव बढ़ कर साढ़े ग्यारह रुपये मन हो गया है जिसका यह अर्थ है कि ग्वार की कमी है और उसका निर्यात रोका जाय। अब इसका भाव साढ़े ग्यारह रुपये की जगह चौदह रुपये मन हो गया है और इस ग्वार की राजस्थान के पशुओं के खाद्य के लिये नितान्त आवश्यकता है। परन्तु साढ़े ग्यारह रुपये मन जब भाव हो गया था तब तो उसका निर्यात बन्द कर दिया गया था लेकिन अब चौदह रुपये मन पर वह जारी है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गोधन की उन्नति के लिये क्या क्या आवश्यकतायें हैं। पहली आवश्यकता तो सम्पूर्ण गोवध बन्दी की है। दूसरी आवश्यकता है नसल सुधार के लिये अच्छे सांडों की। विशेषज्ञ इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि जहां हमें ढाई सौ सांडों की आवश्यकता है वहां हमारे यहां पर केवल एक सांड है। हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सांडों की उत्पत्ति की बात लगातार कही जाती है। लेकिन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ है, यह मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा। पशु चिकित्सालयों की वृद्धि की जानी चाहिये। चारे की वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से अधिक उत्पत्ति और संरक्षण हो। हम देखते हैं, जब हम रेलों से जाते हैं, कि दोनों तरफ मीलों तक चारा दिखाई देता है। लेकिन वह या तो ठंड के दिनों में जल जाता है अधिक ठंड से या गर्मियों से वह सूख जाता है अधिक गर्मी से या वह बरसात में समाप्त हो जाता है अधिक पानी से। उसकी रक्षा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। पशु खाद्यों का निर्यात बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। ग्वार के निर्यात को बन्द करने का हुक्म तो मैं चाहता हूं आप कल ही यहां पर उत्तर देते समय स्पष्ट कर दें कि आपने निकाल दिया है। द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों को मैं चाहता हूं कि कृषि मंत्रालय कार्यरूप में परिणत करे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप कोई नई बात करें। लेकिन कम से कम आपने पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो बातें कही हैं उनको ही आप कार्यरूप में परिणत न करें तो फिर क्या होगा।

श्री बजराज सिंह : दूसरी सरकार करेगी।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मेरे इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष सुझाव हैं और मैं उनको थोड़े शब्दों में कह देना चाहता हूं। एक तो गोवध बन्दी का है। दूसरा यह है कि खालों का निर्यात बन्द होना चाहिये। तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि स्थानीय नसलों की उन्नति हो जैसा कि गांधी जी ने वर्धा में किया यानी ग्वालाऊ नसल की उन्नति की। यह एक स्थानीय नसल थी। वह एक ऐसी नसल बनी जिसके हमको अच्छी गायें भी मिलती हैं और अच्छे बैल भी। अंग्रेजी में जिसको ड्यूल परपज कहते हैं, उसी तरह की नसल की हमको आवश्यकता है। चौथे बिना अन्न की पैदावार घटाये, अधिक चारा हो। कीकर और

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

जाड़ नाम के ऐसे वृक्ष होते हैं कि जिनको यदि पाड़ों पर लगाया जाये, खेत की पाड़ों पर, जमीन पर लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, तो उनसे पशु खाद्य मिल सकता है। अच्छे सांड बनाये जायें, बुरे सांड बधिया किये जायें। अधिक से अधिक चिकित्सालय बनाये जायें और जैसा मैंने कहा विशेषज्ञों के काम की जांच हो।

हाल ही में पशु प्रदर्शनी का उद्घाटन करते हुये माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने एक बात कही थी और उसी को कह कर मैं अपना कथन समाप्त करता हूं। उन्होंने कहा था कि गाय पर देश की कृषि, खाद्य और स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति काफी निर्भर करती है। यदि गोवंश को नहीं सुधारा जा सका तो देश सभी दृष्टियों से पिछड़ जायेगा।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture concern two departments, the Department of Food and the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Food is primarily concerned with supplying foodgrains to the people of this country by internal procurement; and, to meet the shortage, by foreign import. It should also be concerned, according to me, with supplying pure food to the nation, because, I notice that adulteration of food has enormously increased and it is shameful for the nation that it should allow that to go increasing every day.

So far as the question of internal procurement is concerned, I do not think we are pursuing the right policy, because I find that when we are having good crops we sit comfortably and we do not care to procure as much as we should; and, during the lean years, we go on procuring food, as much as we need, though we do not succeed in procuring that. Therefore, I think, we should follow a consistent policy and we should maintain a good stock for meeting the requirements during lean years. I maintain that without importing too much foodgrains we can meet our requirements because I notice that Government has been liberally importing foodgrains from foreign countries to meet the inflated demands of the State Governments. They do not like to see the capacity of the cultivators. I maintain that the cultivators of this country can easily increase production of foodgrains to the extent we require or they may succeed in virtually producing as much food as we need. It may not be possible to meet all the requirements; but they can produce up to a great extent. Government should try to analyse the position. So far, neither the State Governments nor the Central Government have found enough time to analyse this fact. Even the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee has failed to find out the truth about that.

Shri Asoka Mehta: About what?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About the capacity of the cultivators to produce more foodgrains. I also think that had care been taken by Government to eliminate the middle classes—I do not only mean by middle classes the persons who deal in foodgrains but I mean the middle classes who are unnecessarily proving a burden to the cultivators. They go on robbing them rather than helping them. Therefore Government should pay a little more attention to that fact also.

Since 1951, we have imported practically to the extent of about 16 million tons of foodgrains and we are going to import about 21/2 million tons during the current year. The import of wheat alone will cost us about Rs. 77 crores. Last year, we paid as freight about Rs. 30 crores and as demurrage, approaching Rs. 1 crore. It was not during the last year, but only during 9 months of last year. This also is not good in the best interests of the country. Therefore, the food policy of Government should be analysed properly.

Again, I cannot very easily dismiss the allegations of Shri Siddharth Shankar Roy regarding the food problem of West Bengal because it is my neighbouring State. I was hoping that the Chief Minister of West Bengal would give a very effective reply to the allegations; but, when I read the reply, I found that it was not effective and he has shelved the whole matter on the shoulders of the Government of India. He said that the policy pursued by the Government of West Bengal was such as was approved by the Government of India I want that, if there is any truth, the Government should openly accept it; or, if there is no truth in those allegations, then, our Food Minister should clearly state what is the truth behind those allegations.

Regarding agriculture, there are roughly three aspects; increasing our foodgrains production, increasing production of cash crops and the cattle rearing programme. So far as the production of foodgrains is concerned, I do not want to take up the time of the House by narrating different stories. And, I am grateful to Shri Patil who, on March 26, virtually summed up the whole thing. He said that due to lack of co-ordination amongst the various Ministries, including the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Planning Commission, the country has allowed water which was enough to irrigate 25 lakhs acres of land to flow into the sea. He had also said that the Prime Minister and other leaders have said that we had done everything but we had not succeeded in increasing our food production. But when the time of fixing the responsibility comes, everybody gets out of that. I want and I strongly demand that the Prime Minister should see that the person or persons, however great or low they may be, who were responsible for allowing the water to flow into the sea should be taken to task. They should be found out. It is not an ordinary matter. People go on crying from the house tops that we should increase our production. But when the peasants demand water, everybody shirks his responsibility. There is nobody to give even proper reply to that. There is nobody to listen to their voice. So, I want all these middlemen who are a burden on the shoulders of the peasants should be eliminated—not only the middlemen who deal in these things.

There are so many cash crops; ground-nut, cotton, sugar-cane, jute etc. Recently the price of sugar has been fixed. If we do not fix the price, it is said that people will switch over to other crops. But it is an accepted principle that the price of sugarcane will be about 60 per cent. of the price of sugar. While the price of sugar has been increasing, the price of sugarcane remains virtually constant. The peasants are tolerating this injustice. We should either remedy this or reduce the price of sugar and keep it in proportion to the price of the cane. I do not know whether the hon. Minister knows this or not but the price of jute in Bihar, particularly in North Bihar, Purnea and Saharsa areas, is Rs. 10 per maund though it used to be Rs. 16, Rs. 18, Rs. 20 or even Rs. 21 during the last few years. This is the jute sowing season. If the price is allowed to continue like this, people would not feel encouraged to sow jute this year. This will kill our self-sufficiency programme in jute.

Irrigation and fertilizers are two important factors on which the production of food depends. The entire country is thankful that, falsifying the expectations of many people in several offices, the peasants have learnt the use of fertilizers very quickly and the consumption of fertilizer is increasing every day. The year before last, the consumption was 6·5 lakh tons; last year it was about 8 lakh tons. But the local indigenous manurial resources have not been properly utilised. Or, I may say that the peasants utilised these resources according to their skill in the past and they are still doing that. What has been the im-

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provement due to the efforts made by the Government because there has been an increase of only one million during the past seven years. This is not a big increase nor is it in consonance with our improvement programme. Our indigenous manurial resources are not being utilised fully and I charge that the persons who are responsible for encouraging this type of work are not discharging their duties properly. There are many NES and CD blocks and even in those areas, they are not properly utilised.

Credit, warehousing and other things go a long way in helping the peasant. About credit, the Rural Credit Survey Committee had reported that the cultivators need about Rs. 750 crores per annum. Due to the abolition of the zamindari and other social legislation—I think they were good legislation—the credit pattern has changed. At the time when the Rural Credit Survey Committee reported, the credit advanced by the co-operatives and the Government met only 3·1 per cent. and 3·3 per cent. respectively. During the last year the peasants got about Rs. 65 crores from the co-operatives which amounts to only 8·3 per cent. of the total credit requirements.

Shri A. P. Jain: This year it is Rs. 100 crores.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This year there is a provision of about Rs. 100 crores. Even this would not be much because I have referred to the difficulties which the people are experiencing due to the abolition of zamindary, etc. It will be a small portion of the total credit requirement because the requirement of Rs. 750 crores will increase proportionately due to many other developmental programmes. It may rise to about Rs. 900 or even Rs. 1,000 crores. In 1954, the requirement was of the order of Rs. 750. Today, it may be about Rs. 1,000 crores. So, even this Rs. 100 crores will come to only 10 per cent. of the total credit requirement.

Our production also depends upon the improved implements. In different States, particularly in Punjab, the peasants have adopted some very good implements. They are using tractors etc. But I am sorry that this Central Tractor Organisation is cutting a sorry figure in this country. How can you improve agriculture if you are not able to manage even one CTO? While I was coming here, I have received a statement. I do not know whether it is right or wrong. This statement shows that there is a strike going on since the last sixteen days in the units at Jaisidih, Deogarh and Giridih. 100 per cent. of the staff are on strike. There are the names of so many other places where the CTO units' employees are at strike: Ambikapur, Patharia, Bina, Mungoali, Bajrangarh, Morona, Bari and Bangalore. Even in New Delhi, 95 per cent. of the employees are on strike. This cannot in any way be characterised as efficient working of the organisation. In my opinion, Government cannot claim that they are running the organisation competently and efficiently. We have not been able to give good demonstration to the country. How can any agriculturist come to take any lesson to this place if the workers are feeling frustrated? Though it is not the entire concern of the Food Ministry, I should like to say something about the Sindri factory. The people there, I have already stated, are not feeling happy over the working of the factory. Persons who come from the locality where the plant has been erected, even they are not getting any benefit from that factory. Some satisfaction should be given to them.

Much has been said about cattle rearing. I am sorry to learn—as Seth Govind Das said in his speech—that our milk consumption has gone down. If it has not gone down, I would like the hon. Minister for Food or the Minister for Agriculture to say by what percentage it has increased, because they say that during the First

Year Plan there is improvement in the position of cattle.

Something was also said about protective foods. Shri Punnoose was mentioning fish, eggs and other things being in that category. Shri Krishnappa says that we are having large catches, but I see from the report that the total catch in the country was about 12 million tons and last year it was only 13 million tons. What is the improvement? I do not know what we have been doing. These are very quick multiplying species.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): It was 1·3 million tons and not 13 million tons.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Agreed that it was 13 lakh tons. If that is your performance after the successful completion of the First Five Year Plan, then I am not satisfied with it. These things can be easily multiplied if we work properly. Poultry can increase three hundred times in one year if we carry on that programme effectively.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They would multiply in the sea and not in the catch.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir. But they have imported Japanese and other foreign machines for increasing the catch in West Bengal. I am told that Norwegians have been invited in Kerala. I do not know much about that, but if we resort to that programme we should see that that programme proves a success, and the performance which I have noticed is not such as can be characterised as a successful performance.

With regard to cattle, Sir, in the First Five Year Plan they had a target of opening 160 *gosadans* and giving protection to about 3,20,000 cattle. They succeeded in opening only 22 *gosadans* and giving protection only to 8,000 cattle. They failed miserably in reaching the target fixed in the First Five Year Plan so far as work regarding to cattle is concerned, and in the Second Five Year Plan, paradoxically enough, when the target of everything has increased, as against a provision for opening 160 *gosadans* in the First Five Year Plan there is only provision for opening 60 *gosadans*—a decrease in the target by 62·5 per cent.

Sir, when you claim that the food production has gone up by 6 per cent., then you should admit that our fodder production has also gone up proportionately, because when the production of wheat goes up the production of *bhusa* also goes up. Where has that *bhusa* gone? We want a clear reply in that respect. (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, I have nothing more to say.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last year, at the time of the budget discussion, we were all profoundly worried about the rise in food prices. We find, Sir, that compared to the peak reached in 1957 food prices have registered a decline, a decline of about 12 per cent. But, if we look at the period of one year, if we compare the prices now prevailing with what they were a year back, we find that the decline is only nominal.

Then again, if we further analyse it, we find that as far as the price of rice is concerned, it has gone up. There has been a marked decline in the price of wheat. Rice and wheat together constitute, of the total cereal production in our country as well as of the imports, something like 70 per cent.

If the wheat prices have gone down and that way helped to bring down the prices, the reason is not what we have done in the country, but the reason lies in the fact that

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we have had large imports during the last year. It is only through heavy imports that we have been able to stabilise our prices.

Sir, our wheat imports constituted nearly a third of the total production of wheat in our country. I feel that, while we keep on importing, we seem to have no precised import policy; because we do one thing and say exactly the opposite. If we look back over a period of the last ten years, we find that we have been able to meet our food requirements by an average annual import of 2·856 million tons. This has been the average import over a period of ten years. The Prime Minister is very annoyed with us—particularly with me because I keep on talking about imports and plugging on this point. Naturally, I am as anxious as anyone in this country to achieve increased food production, and to move as closer to self-sufficiency as possible.

But, Sir, the Prime Minister has talked about self-sufficiency over and over again in the last ten years, and why is it that the self-sufficiency eludes us? May I suggest that the main reason is that the concept of self-sufficiency is somewhat elusive? It has a receding target because there is no fixed amount, no fixed quantum. You can never say that the moment we reach a particular level of production we shall be self-sufficient.

Ultimately, the requirements of foodgrains depend upon the tempo of your economic development. It has been calculated by foreign experts that if we embark upon schemes which will provide full employment to our people here and now—no matter on what level of technique—it would mean an additional demand of anything between 10 to 12 million tons of foodgrains annually. Therefore, it ultimately depends upon the tempo of development that we want to achieve, the flexibility that you want to introduce in our economy.

The other day, I referred to the laws of economic growth, and I am anxious that we should try and understand precisely what we are engaged in, what is the rate by which we want to develop. The rate ultimately will be conditioned by the availability of food supplies, and the availability of food supplies partly depends on what we produce. No matter how fast we increase our production, there is always a margin because of the unsatisfied hunger of our people, which hunger or demand would become effective the moment we are able to put into their hands some cash which the developmental activities would provide them.

Therefore, I have always believed that our import policy should aim at long-term arrangements, trying to obtain from the United States and Canada wheat loans which we may have to repay after 20 or 30 years. In Canada, we have just heard that Mr. Diefenbaker has been re-elected, with an over-whelming majority behind him, as the Prime Minister of that country. I believe he is far more sympathetic, as far as this particular requirement of ours is concerned, than the previous Government and the Governments that preceded him. What I say is, both in the case of United States of America and also in the case of Canada, the Government should be constantly striving to see that the food surpluses from those countries are made available to us for the purpose of our economic development.

This is a crucial doctrine. When the Prime Minister attacks this doctrine, he attacks the possibility of rapid economic development in the entire under-developed countries of the world. I can understand the price that he feels about our country. I can understand the reluctance that he feels when he has to go to other countries and say "Give us food loan". But I say, very often in the wider interest of the suffering humanity in the world we must be prepared to put our pride in the proper

place, and say that it is the responsibility of the highly developed countries who have food surpluses—they should not plough down their fields—to let the surpluses be made available to other countries so that they will be able to develop a faster pace of economic development. Secondly, I think it is absolutely necessary to have a longer term of understanding with Burma. I do not know how long the present arrangement will last. Probably it will last for a year or two more.

Shri A. P. Jain: Three years.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Anyway, we should try and continue this arrangement for a longer period because we must have a regional food plan. We cannot permit Burma to get into difficulties. Remember we had to pay a loan of Rs. 20 crores to help Burma to tide over a crisis. I know something about Burma. I have the privilege of knowing some of the leading Ministers of Burma almost as intimately as I have the privilege of knowing my colleagues in this House. Therefore, I believe, and with a certain amount of knowledge I say, that these difficulties are not going to disappear. It is to our advantage and it is necessary in the wider interests of the stability in South Asia which we cannot jeopardise, that we have a long-term engagement with Burma. So, on both these grounds, an appropriate import policy is necessary, and I am somewhat surprised that we continue to follow the course of Plato's chariot which had a number of horses harnessed to it, each one running in different directions.

The next point that I would like to make in this connection is to what extent we can make our people take to wheat. Now, efforts have been made. I know all, even linked rations were introduced. I find that in Japan, the Japanese people are as much addicted to rice as any other people in any other part of the world as far as rice-eating is concerned. But I find that over a period of 20 years, wheat that once constituted just 9 per cent of the consumption of rice, it has today become 26 per cent. It is necessary to introduce wheat because the possibility of importing even rice is limited. The possibility of producing rice in the order that we will require in the years to come is also limited. It is not as if these things are such that only the skies provide the limit. We have got to make our people conscious that a diversification of diet is an inescapable necessary. It is not necessary for us to come to power as my friends the Communists, in Kerala to become Macaroni-minded. These are some inescapable necessities. I have often called them for compulsions, and the sooner we make our people realise the compulsions, the easier will be our task.

What about the Prime Minister keeping on challenging me on various occasions about the production possibilities in this country? No one would be happier than myself if I found that whatever estimates we have offered go wrong. But, after all, everything has to be judged by the performance. What has been the performance during the last year as far as production is concerned? Let us look at this problem of minor irrigation. May I invite your attention to page 12 of the Report of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture? There, at page 12, you will find this on minor irrigation:

> "During 1957-58, 28,137 wells and 320 tanks, new as well as old, are expected to be constructed or repaired in various States as part of the G.M.F. activities. These wells and tanks on completion will irrigate about 1,73,000 acres".

This is the magnificent performance, as far as minor irrigation is concerned. Then, we are told further:

> "Besides the above, the State Governments have some other minor irrigation programmes like the construction of dams, channels, distributaries, etc., which will irrigate 1,460,000 acres on completion."

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

I do not know for what period. But assuming that 1,460,000 acres are to be irrigated—

Shri A. P. Jain: The period is 1957-58.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am prepared to accept even for the period of 1957-58. May I again invite attention to the report of the Community Development Ministry? Probably there is no community of understanding between the two Ministries. There may be or may not be. But I would like to return to page 7 of the Report of the Ministry of Community Development which says:

> "The additional area brought under irrigation in 1956 was 12,86,000 acres. In 1957, it was 12,31,000."

Out of 14-lakh odd acres that are claimed by the Minister just now, as coming under minor irrigation facilities, over 12-lakh acres have been provided under the Community Development areas. What happens in the rest of the country? In the Development blocks the tempo has been going down. From 12,86,000 acres in 1956, it has become 12,31,000 acres in 1957, just when the Prime Minister assures us that everything is being geared up for a tremendous production drive. Where is the gearing up? After all—

Shri A. P. Jain: With your permission, let me make the position clear. The minor irrigation schemes are divided into two parts: one under the GMF schemes and the other under Community Development. The GMF schemes are administered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Community Development schemes are administered by the Community Development Ministry. The figures given here, on page 12, relate to GMF schemes, that is, schemes which are administered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and not to the Community Development Ministry figures which are in addition to what is given here.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Even if we accept the amendment that has been suggested by the Food Minister, may I again invite his attention through you that in Bihar, we have received an official report from the Government, we the Members who represent Bihar, saying that the conditions are difficult. In Bihar I am sure that the Minister knows that the conditions are somewhat difficult just now. I would not say there are famine conditions, but the conditions there are very hard. How many persons have been provided with employment—hard manual work in order to repair tanks and wells, etc., in that State? 8,000 over the whole State at a time when we are facing such difficulties.

I was saying something and the Minister was trying to amend my stand. Well, may I invite attention, in that connection, to another part of the report? Take, for instance, seeds. I hope at least in seeds there are not two different plans—one for the Community Development and another for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. At page 3 of the report of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, we are told as follows:

> "Under the scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds which envisages the setting up of 4,328 seed farms during the first three years of the second Plan, a subsidy of about Rs. 2·03 crores and a loan of Rs. 1·84 crores was sanctioned during the year to the State Government for setting up of 1,416 seed farms of 25 acres each".

This is all the allotment that has been made. Let us see what the report of the Community Development Ministry says about it. It says:

> "The achievements under distribution of fertilisers and improved seeds would have been better.. but for the delay in the establishment of seed farms".

The money has been provided. Of course we have provided money for everything under the sun. But the point is, what is the achievement? The Prime Minister challenges us because he believes that not only money is being provided but that the requisite amount of effort is being put in. But here are the two Ministries and they speak for themselves.

Therefore, as far as production is concerned, I do not say nothing is being done, but the situation continues to be very difficult. Enough has not been done. The realisation has not come. As a result, I do not know whether it is as a result of that, but perhaps, as a result of the recommendations made by the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee, one of the members of that Committee, an eminent member of that Committee, has been appointed, I think, as Food Commissioner. It perhaps took five months before they could make the appointment. This is on the war-footing that work is being done. It takes months and months before the smallest decision can be taken. I would like to know this. The Food Minister knows very well that I am a good friend of his, and I am only trying to help him, because I know that the whole machinery, as it works, is such that these decisions take months and months.

Shri A. P. Jain: I accept your honesty and good faith.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The next point to which I want to invite your attention is this. We are focussing our attention to production—it needs to be focussed; we can never talk too much about production—but may I point out that equally crucial is the question of marketed surplus. The biggest single social phenomenon in India is not increase in population in which my friend Shri K. D. Malaviya suddenly got interested but the biggest single social phenomenon in India is the rapid urbanisation. In the Second Five-Year Plan alone, your food requirements for urban areas will increase by 26·3%. How are you going to coax the necessary foodgrains out of the peasants? You can coax it out of him not by assuring him a good price—it is necessary, undoubtedly—but he must be able to make use of that price. What does he do with that money? He cannot put it in the savings bank. He has to buy things. What are the things that he has to buy? In one breath we talk about self-sufficiency for the villages. I think the whole lot of my colleagues here are profoundly interested in self-sufficiency for the villages. A self-sufficient village, on the one hand, is the ideal and on the other hand is the rapid urbanisation and a rapid demand for marketed surpluses. How do they reconcile the two things? I would very much like to know this from the hon. Food Minister because the hon. Prime Minister never bothers to talk about marketed surplus. All his challenges are confined to production. I would, therefore, like the hon. Food Minister to tell us what precisely is being done about regulated markets and collecting market intelligence.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Self-sufficiency.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Then you will have to have self-sufficient towns also. Then they will have to produce—I hope Bombay, Calcutta and all the large cities in the country will be made to produce—the necessary food requirements in their own streets.

The next point that I would like to make is the food administration. I suggest that the food administration, as it stands, is capable of considerable mischief as well as of considerable misunderstanding. I need cite only two instances. Mr. Ray in West Bengal has made a severe indictment of the food policy and food administration in West Bengal. Likewise the Opposition in Kerala—I do not know whether my friends are there—the Opposition in Kerala have made an

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

equally severe indictment of the way in which the Kerala Ministry had been handling food purchases.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): That has been enquired into.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Yes, I am only saying that it is on both sides.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far we are on the complaints and not on enquiries.

Shri Asoka Mehta: By temperament and training I am not a partisan. I am pointing that out. Therefore I have said "are capable of mischief as well as misunderstanding". It may be that it is all smoke and there is no fire. It may be that there is considerable amount of fire. I do not know. Here is the Congress Ministry also in the dock put by their own members. The Communist Ministry is also in the dock put there by the combined opposition. I do not know whether there is any basis. Facts will have to be ascertained, but I say that it is inevitable under the circumstances that either there will be mischief or there will be misunderstandings deliberately fostered or otherwise. Therefore the only way out is to take food out of politics and you can take food out of politics if you have the kind of organisation that the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee suggested—the Food Stabilisation Organisation. Take it out. Make it function in a manner where the question of giving permits, contracts and licences and all kinds of things with which the Food Minister of West Bengal has been accused, are cut out. My friends in Kerala, for instance, have been accused that they have made purchases from some Andhra millers and that they have paid a higher price than they need have paid. All these questions would have been cut out completely and a lot of time of the legislatures would be saved if I could persuade my friend, the hon. Food Minister, to think in terms of an institutional device which would get over the difficulties of the food administration.

The last point that I want to make is about price policy. After all last year this particular committee was appointed with which I had the privilege to be associated in order that we may make certain suggestions to the capacity of our intelligence in order to overcome the desideratum of price policy. We have pointed out what happens. When prices fall, for instance, the decline in terms of value —I have pointed it out on an earlier occasion and I have been challenged; that is why I have to repeat it—of output of agriculture in 1954-55 as compared to 1952-53 under the national income estimates amounted to as much as 9·5%. That was the loss of the agriculturists—9·5% of the national income.

The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development mission which came here, in the report that they have submitted have said that the instability of agricultural prices had an adverse affect on production. The hon. Prime Minister is profoundly interested in production. He may not be interested in prices, but here is a highly competent body, which says that the instability of prices had a deleterious effect on production. Will now at least an appropriate price policy be adopted? Will now at least the requisite kind of machinery be set up? What is being done? It is like a game of badminton. The shuttlecock is being sent from one court to another—from the Food Ministry to the Planning Commission. I am sick of it. You all know that the report in question was laid on the Table of the House. For the last four years the shuttlecock has been going from one court to another. Whom precisely are we to ask? Is the hon. Food Minister answerable as far as food policy is concerned or is

the Planning Commission answerable or must we always go to the hon. Prime Minister to reconcile the irreconcilable in this Government? Therefore here again we are told in the report of the Food Department that these matters are under consideration. They have been under consideration for the last four years. How much more cogitation do you require? What is the period of incubation that is needed before this egg of policy can ultimately be hatched into some kind of an effective machinery?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: This is a barren egg.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Take the price policy. In those countries of the world where there is any kind of an effective price policy there has always been an economic intelligence unit. After all whatever be the price that you may want to fix you must have a well integrated economic intelligence unit. For that you do not need to wait for years and years. Take Japan, for instance. Of all the countries in Asia, I think it will be granted, Japan has the most elaborate structure of price policy as far as agricultural commodities are concerned. There is non-official element associated with the formulation of the price policy. You can never fix the prices properly, you can never formulate an adequate price policy without taking into confidence the non-official opinion. That is why it was suggested that there should be this council on matters of food administration so that Mr. Ray and the opposition in Kerala may not have to make this kind of charges and counter-charges on the floor of the House. Perhaps a lot of steam could be diverted to these advisory councils. What is much more important is that it is impossible to have an adequate price policy unless you take into confidence all the conflicting interests involved. I just cannot understand that. Logically in terms of practical politics, in terms of operational efficiency what are the alternatives to those that have been suggested and if there are no alternatives, if in the last four years with all the wisdom that the different organs of the Government possess they have not been able to formulate any worthwhile alternative, may I ask: for what is the hon. Minister waiting? He tells us in the report that these are the things on which the Government is still considering. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—it is not enough to tell us that they are considering—how long will he take to consider and why he will take so long to consider because the price policy is crucial. The price policy is the heart and the core of the Plan and unless we have an appropriate price policy the result will be that different sectors of our people—maybe the agricultural sector or maybe the other sector—may suffer disproportionately. In this democratic and sovereign House we have gathered together to see that if sacrifices are to be made, they shall be equitably distributed and shall not stealthily be taken out of the people by a price policy which will be wholly damaging to those who are the least competent to protect themselves.

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा (उदयपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूं कि मुझे इस द्वितीय लोक-सभा में पहली बार बोलने का अवसर मिल रहा है और यह विषय इस तरह का है कि जिसका आम किसानों से ताल्लुक है । जहां तक कृषि मंत्रालय का ताल्लुक है, मैं यह अनुभव करता हूं कि वह ज्यादातर अंकों के आधार पर चलाया जा रहा है । मैं एक नजीर दूं । एक अंकशास्त्री, विशारद का विद्यार्थी अपनी गृहस्वी को ले कर जा रहा था । सामने नदी बह रही थी । उसने हिसाब लगाया अपने पांच सात बच्चों को ले कर कि कहीं तो सात फीट पानी है, कहीं पांच फीट पानी, कहीं चार फीट और कहीं एक ही फुट पानी है, इसलिये दो फीट का औसत आता है । नदी में अपने बाल बच्चों को लेकर उतर पड़

[श्री मा० ला० वर्मा]

वे बच्चे डूबते गये और वह कहता रहा कि "लेखा में ज्यों का त्यों, बच्चे बच्ची डूबे क्यों ?" ठीक यही आपकी फूड मिनिस्ट्री का हिसाब है । रोज रोज हम देखते हैं कि सरकार सोचती है कि हमने दावा किया था इस बात का कि हम अन्न की वृद्धि करेंगे फिर घाटा कैसे आया ? इसके माने यह हैं कि उसके पास अंकों का कोई ठीक हिसाब नहीं है । कहा जाता है कि साहब, हमको यह अन्दाज नहीं था कि सूखा हो जायेगा, फसल बिगड़ जायेगी और इसकी वजह से अन्न कम होगा । मैं कहता हूं कि इस बड़े देश में कोई वर्ष ऐसा नहीं गया जब कि सूखा न होता हो, जहां ओले न गिरते हों, जब अधिक वर्षा न होती हो, जब बाढ़ न आती हो । इसलिये यह सब अनुमान गलत हैं, और इसलिये यह बहाना न किया जाय कि हमारी फसल बिगड़ गई इसलिये हमारा अन्दाज गलत निकला । अगर इस बहाने के नाम पर फूड मिनिस्ट्री सफाई दे तो मैं उसको मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं । दरअस्ल बात यह है कि किसान तक तो फूड मिनिस्ट्री की पहुंच भी नहीं है । अभी अभी किसानों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ जिसमें मंत्री जी भी गये थे । वहां पर छाताधारी और धूलझाड़ या इसी तरह के और लोग इकट्ठे हुये ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : वह छाताधारी क्या है ?

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : छाता लगा कर काम पर जाते हैं, मेहनत नहीं करते । हल चलाने का नाम नहीं लेते । धूलझाड़ इसलिये जाते हैं कि अगर कहीं धूल पड़ जाय तो उसको झाड़ दें । ऐसे लोग वहां इकट्ठे हुये और उन्हीं में हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब भी पहुंच गये । असली किसान तो हल चलाने वाले हैं उनको कोई नहीं देखता । हमारे निर्मल राव साहब कहते हैं "वे रिस्पेक्टेड जेन्टलमेन थे ।' ठीक बात है, वे सम्भ्रान्त थे किन्तु मेहनतकश नहीं थे और मेहनतकशों का अभी वक्त नहीं आया । आज उन लोगों की कीमत नहीं है । उन्हीं लोगों को इनाम मिल रहे हैं जिनका मैंने नाम लिया । वक्त आयेगा जब कि यह छाताधारी और धूलझाड़ हट जायेंगे और असली किसान सामने आ जायेगा ।

मैं किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने के नाम पर मंत्री महोदय से कुछ बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूं और वह ये हैं कि आपने हमारे सेटलमेंट अर्थात् बन्दोबस्त में किसानों के नाम पर कोई रियायत नहीं दी ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : यह तो हमारा काम नहीं, सेटलमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती है ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : आपने फूड मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हमने बन्दोबस्त की त्रुटियों के बारे में सुझाव दिये हैं । इसलिये आप जिम्मेदार हैं, आप इससे बच नहीं सकते । यह मैं इस दृष्टि से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक किसान रेलवे स्टेशन के नजदीक है, जिसके यहां तीन तीन फसलें पैदा होती हैं, उसका भी वही रेट है और जो किसान रेलवे स्टेशन से २०० मील की दूरी पर है, जिसके खेत में पांच मन फी बीघा के हिसाब से फसल होती है, उसकी जमीन का भी वही रेट है । आखिर इसमें कोई फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का ही सब्जेक्ट होगा न कि इरिगेशन कितना मिलता है ?

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : मेरे अर्ज करने का मतलब यह है कि फूड मिनिस्ट्री किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये स्टेट को इशारा करे, संकेत दे तो उनमें हिम्मत और हौसला बढ़े, अपने प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने का और इसीलिये मैं कहता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी है इस बात में । और इसका

आप कह सकते हैं कि यह तो इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री से तालुक रखता है क्योंकि यह बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। मगर जितनी दस लाख से नीचे की स्कीमें हैं उनमें तो आपकी जिम्मेदारी है।

एक बार मैं खुद पहुंचा अपने फूड मिनिस्टर साहब के पास और कहा कि पांच हजार एकड़ जमीन में पानी फिर रहा है और परसेंट रिटर्न मिलता है। आप इसको मंजूर करें हमने इस बात की भी कोशिश की कि अमरीका से जो अन्न मंगाया जाता है उससे इस डेढ़ परसेंट के बांध की तुलना की जाय तो यह अनाज सस्ता पड़ेगा, आप उसके लिये पैसा दीजिये। मिनिस्टर साहब ने उत्तर दिया : "मैं क्या कर सकता हूं, फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट जाने"। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर कौन है इसका मालिक ? इस तरह की अनाथावस्था में यह कैसे चलेगा ? रिटर्न के नाम पर क्या पांच हजार एकड़ जमीन को सूखी पड़ी रखी जाय ? आज तक वह चार पांच हजार एकड़ जमीन रिटर्न के नाम पर बेकार पड़ी हुई है।

दूसरी बात यह देखिये कि नहरी पानी की दृष्टि से जहां यह दावा किया जाता है कि इतना इरिगेशन होगा वहां पंजाब में ही ३२ लाख एकड़ जमीन खराब हुई है सीपेज में। अगर आप पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का हिसाब लगायेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि एक करोड़ जमीन सलिये खराब हुई है कि उसके लिये पक्की नहर नहीं थी। और वह केवल इसी दृष्टि से कि अगर नहर बनाई जायगी तो उससे रिटर्न नहीं मिलेगा आप गांवों में जा कर देखें कि जहां चार या पांच वर्ष पहले एक एकड़ में ४० मन अनाज पैदा होता था वहां आज घास खड़ी है, वह इसलिये कि जमीन में ऊसर हो गया। वहां पक्की नहर नहीं बनाई जाती है और इस रिटर्न के नाम पर नहीं बनाई जाती है। इसी तरह से चलता रहा तो हमारा मुल्क अन्न के लिये कैसे स्वावलंबी होगा ?

अभी अशोक मेहता साहब के बयान के जवाब में कहा गया था कि इस माईनर इरिगेशन के दो भाग हैं। एक डेवेलपमेंट का और एक ग्रो मोर फूड का। मैं कहता हूं कि इस पांच हजार एकड़ के बांध को आप ग्रो मोर फूड के अंडर ही क्यों नहीं ले लेते ? रिटर्न के नाम पर बहाना करके इस देश की जमीन को बरबाद न होने दीजिये।

जहां तक कुओं का ताल्लुक है, खास करके तकावी के बारे में आप स्टेटों को हिदायत दें कि ब्याज की कमाई पर इस योजना को न देखें। जहां जहां पुराने कुएं चाल हैं और नहरें जा रही हैं। तो वहां रेट तथा बेटरमेंट लेवी की दृष्टि से उनसे टैक्स लिया जा रहा है। बेटरमेंट टैक्स शहरों के नजदीक जो लिया जा रहा है, कहीं दूर गांव से भी वसूल हो रहा है। आपको इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को हिदायत देनी पड़ेगी कि कुछ फर्क रक्खा जाये। आप मुझ से पूछेंगे कि नहर के मुकाबिले में कुएं से क्या फर्क पड़ता है ? तो मैं किसानों के अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूं कि जहां पर कुएं हैं और वहां पर नहरें भी जारी हैं, उन दोनों स्थानों को देखें तो पायेंगे कि कुओं के पानी से अगर २० मन पैदा होता है एक एकड़ में तो नहरी पानी से पंद्रह मन ही होता है। खरीफ की फसल को तीन पानी बरसात का मिले, और अगर आखिर पानी कुएं का मिल जाय तो फसल में सवाये का फर्क पड़ेगा। अगर आप रबी की फसल में पहला पानी कुएं का दे दें और बाद में तीन

[श्री आ० ला० वर्मा]

पानी नहर का देदें तो निश्चित रूप से प्राडक्शन बढ़ेगा । केवल नहरी पानी से उतना प्रोडक्शन नहीं होने वाला है जितना कुंएं के पानी से होता है । जिन लोगों के पास कुंएं हैं उन के बारे में पोजीशन यह है कि चरस से और बैलों से पानी खींचते खींचते उस की कीमत बहुत बढ़ जाती है । इसलिए उन जगहों पर किसानों को पानी निकालने के लिये और नहरों के मुकाबले सस्ता पानी देने के लिये आप को मदद करनी पड़ेगी । और हमारे फी-मोर फूड में जो सब से बड़ी कमी है वह यह है कि अभी तक हमने सीलिंग के बारे में नीति निश्चित नहीं की है । आज बिहार और पंजाब के लोग इस बात पर अड़े हुए हैं और मक्का दे रहे हैं कि सिलिंग न होने पाये । लेकिन जब तक आप सीलिंग नहीं करेंगे किसान को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा । मैं आपको बताऊं कि जमींदार, राजा महाराजा और जागीरदारों के पास दस दस हजार एकड़ जमीन है, और दूसरी तरफ दो तीन करोड़ किसान ऐसे हैं कि जिनके पास हिन्दुस्तान में जमीन नहीं है । मैं आप से स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप सीलिंग का फैसला नहीं करेंगे तो यह निश्चित है कि इस देश में बड़ी भारी क्रान्ति होगी । सीलिंग किसान के आकर्षण के लिए बहुत जरूरी है । मैं तो यहां तक जाने को तैयार हूं कि जमीन के साथ धन का भी सीलिंग करें, मकानों का सीलिंग करें, अगर आप में हिम्मत हो मगर पहले किसानों के लिए जमीन का तो सीलिंग कीजिये जिस से हमारे ८५ प्रतिशत किसानों का सवाल हल हो ।

फिर मैं मूल्य के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक अनाज किसान के खलियान में रहता है तो उसका एक मूल्य एक तरफ कम होता है लेकिन जब वह खलियान में से साहूकार के घर चला जाता है तो बाद में भाव बढ़ा हुआ दूसरा हो जाता है । किदवाई साहब ने एक बार पार्लियामेंट में कहा था कि शुगर फैक्टरी से जो मुनाफा मिलता है उसका हिस्सा हम किसानों को दिलायेंगे । मगर उसके बारे में अभी तक कोई नीति नहीं बनी, कोई अमल नहीं हुआ ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : आपकी इजाजत से मैं यह बात जरा साफ कर दूं । जब किदवाई साहब ने कहा था उस के बाद दो सालों का दिला चुके हैं और तीसरे साल क वर्क आउट हो रहा है ।

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : किसान को ज्यादा पैसा मिला है ।

श्री आ० ला० वर्मा : आप ज्यादा का दावा करते हैं मगर शुगर फैक्टरी के मुनाफे से उसकी तुलना कीजिये तो आपको मालूम होगा कि किसान को उसकी तुलना में कितना मिल रहा है ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : यह बात ही क्यों करते हैं ।

श्री आ० ला० वर्मा : जंगलों को बढ़ाने का जहां तक सवाल है, आज पोजीशन यह है कि जो जमीन काबिले काश्त है उस में जंगल लगाये जा रहे हैं और जो पहाड़ हैं वे नग्न पड़े हैं । मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जंगल वहीं लगाइये कि जहां पहाड़ हों । जो खेती की जमीन

है उसको किसान को दीजिये। जंगलों के लिए ठेकों के बारे में भी यह पोजीशन है कि जो लोग जंगलों में मेहनत करते हैं उन्हें ठेका नहीं मिलता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने घंटी बजायी। मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस लोक-सभा में अनेक मेम्बरों को मौका देते हैं। मैं पहली बार ही बोल रहा हूं। मुझे कुछ ज्यादा समय देने की कृपा करें।

तो मैं आप से यह दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि आपका यह जो लगान पद्धति है वह पुराने बन्दोबस्त के तरीके के अनुसार है। इस तरीके को हटाकर आपको आमदनी पर कर लगाना चाहिए। सैटिलमेंट का जो तरीका है वह पुराना तरीका है, वह अंग्रेजों का तरीका है। एक आदमी एक एकड़ भूमी में सौ रुपया आमदनी करता है, उस से भी आप पांच रुपये लेते हैं, और दूसरा जो एक हजार रुपया आमदनी करता है उस से भी पांच रुपये लेते हैं। इस पुराने तरीके को खत्म कीजिये। और मेरी अपील है कि जब तक किसान की सौ रुपया मासिक या १२०० रुपया साल की आमदनी हो तब तक उस से कोई कर मत लीजिए। उस से ऊपर जब आमदनी हो तो टैक्स लगाया जाये। इस से किसान का हौसला बढ़ेगा।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : जिसको घाटा रहता है उस से क्यों लेते हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहब को मायूस नहीं होना चाहिए कि उनको वक्त नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री आ० ला० वर्मा : मैं जो आखिर में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमारे यहां राजस्थान में भाखरा और राजस्थान कैनाल चम्बल से ३० लाख एकड़ में पानी आने वाला है। वहां बस्तियों के लिए कोई योजना बनाइये ताकि वहां पर किसानों को बसाया जाये। आदर्श बस्तियां हों, और किसानों को बसाने के लिये मकानों की एक नीति बनाइये। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां नया भारत बसाइये। इसलिए यहां से एक अफसर इस काम के लिए मुकर्रर किया जाये ताकि किसानों की बसावट में निश्चित तरीका अपनाया जा सके। मैं एक और खास बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। पुराने जमाने में चोर और डाकुओं के डर से किसान खेतों से अलग बसते थे। किसान तभी तरक्की कर सकता है जब कि उसका घर खेत के पास हो और तब ही उसका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकता है। अगर किसान खेत के पास रहता है तो उसके मवेशियों से भी खेत को लाभ पहुंच सकता है। इस लिए किसान को जो भय है कि अगर वह खेत पर जाकर बसेगा तो कोई आकर उसके बिस्तर और बर्तन ले जायेगा, यह भय दूर करना चाहिए। यह भय दूर हो जायेगा तो किसान खेत पर बस सकेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या जबरदस्ती बसाया जाये?

श्री आ० ला० वर्मा : जबरदस्ती की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। उसे भय है इसलिए वह खेत पर नहीं बसता है। आप उसे इस भय से मुक्त कीजिये।

हमारे यहां राजस्थान में डेढ़ करोड़ के करीब आबादी है और इतनी जमीन पड़ी है कि अगर डेढ़ करोड़ आदमी और हमारे यहां आ जायें तो हम उन सब को खपा सकते हैं। मगर यह काम राजस्थान सरकार की ताकत का नहीं है। जिस तरह से रशिया ने साइबेरिया के सवाल को

[श्री मा० ला० वर्मा]

हाथ में लिया है उसी तरह से आपको रेगिस्तान के सवाल को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और उसको बसाने का काम यहां के कृषि मंत्रालय को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए तभी राजस्थान हरा-भरा हो सकता है ।

एक बात मैं श्री पंजाब राव साहब से कहना चाहता हूं । इन पांच सालों के बीच में करीब दो हजार परिवार मैं ने इस सी और फूड के सिलसिले में बसाये हैं । चार बस्तियां डेढ़ डेढ़ सौ और दो दो सौ की हैं और एक बस्ती २६४ परिवारों की है । तीन साल उन को बसाये हुए हो गया । उन्होंने कुछ जंगल काट लिया है । मगर बारह बारह फीट के जो ठूंठ हैं उनको वह नहीं निकाल पा रहे हैं । हमने इस के लिए दरख्वास्त की । मगर हुआ यह कि १२ महीने तक हमारी सुनाई ही नहीं हुई । फिर यहां से सेंट्रल ट्रेक्टर आरगेनाइजेशन का एक अफसर वहां भेजा गया । उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी कि ५०० परिवारों को बसाने के लिए इस काम पर २८ लाख रुपया खर्च होगा । आप देखें की हमारी राजस्थान सरकार की क्या हैसियत है कि इतना रुपया खर्च कर सके । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर में सी० टी० ओ० सारा है क्या जो ५०० परिवारों को बसाने के लिए २८ लाख रुपया चाहता है । इतने रुपये में हम न जाने कितने ट्रेक्टर ले लेंगे । तो मैं आपको इस कागजी घुड़दौड़ के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस को आप देखें और इसकी जांच करें।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां हम सी और फूड के लिए इतनी मेहनत कर रहे हैं वहां आप भी हमारी दिक्कतों को दूर करें और जो लोग इस काम में दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं उन की मदद करें।

Shri Ayyakannu (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I remember having studied in my college days that persons in India are generally born in debt, live in debt, die in debt and bequeath in debt. I hope that the dictum that has been said some time ago still holds good. When I say that there is no improvement, I am not ignorant of the fact that the Government have taken many steps to advocate the use of improved implements, improved seeds and improved fertilizers for the development of agriculture in this country. Our Government was also good enough to provide credit facilities to the unfortunate farmers. Yet I have a doubt in my own mind as to how far these facilities and concessions have been availed of by the poor farmers. These are mainly utilised by the landlords, mirasdars or big landholders. So we should find out some means to see that the facilities are given to the *really* poor and the needy.

13·00 hrs.

To my great surprise, I find in the villages, even today, the village farmers are under the grip of the money-lenders. I would like to quote a few words from the Report of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has said:

> "Agricultural production in this country depends upon millions of small farmers. It is the intensity of their effort and the efficiency of their technique that will help in raising the yield per acre. Because of inadequate financial resources or absence of timely credit facilities at reasonable rates of interest, many of the farmers, even though otherwise willing, are unable to go in for improved seeds or manure or introduce better methods and techniques."

From this we can easily understand that to step up production in this country, we should give sufficient

credit facilities for the poor farmers. May I suggest, as has been well said by the Planning Commission as well as by leading economists in this country, that credit should be made available to the farmers for the crops to be raised in their fields. It is just like a crop insurance scheme. That would be the only way of helping the poor farmers. Because, they do not have property, security is demanded of them, they are not able to give it and get the amount. Our Government should take some steps to see that this scheme is given some importance.

For the improvement of our agriculture, it is necessary that we should use improved implements. The land situation in this country is such that the holdings are scattered. That is to say, there is so much of fragmentation and sub-division and the several plots of the holder are scattered. This is not congenial for the application of scientific knowledge and improved methods to step up our production. We should take some steps to see that these holdings are consolidated. I believe in the Punjab, they have taken some steps and shown some progress. In Bombay and other States, they have described this fragmentation and sub-division as an unqualified evil. Still, because of the general feeling in this country, they could not go further and achieve consolidation of holdings. If you want to make use of the tractors and apply the scientific knowledge, the holding should be a fairly economic unit. It should be of some good size so that we can make use of all these things.

In order to achieve consolidation, some might suggest that we can apply the law of primogeniture in this country. It seems to me that it is not practical politics. So, the only way of solving this problem is to resort to co-operative farming. Unfortunately, this has not been given too much importance, as it deserves and it has not developed to the extent that it should have.

I wish to say a few words about marketing also. The poor farmers, because of their great need, sometimes, are compelled to dispose of their hard-earned grains for a very cheap price. They do not get the return that they expect from their crops. I may suggest that the Government should take the entire responsibility of procuring the grains, and grain marketing should be a state monopoly.

In this country, as it has been pointed out, we are having the largest number of cattle. But, so far as their efficiency is concerned, our cattle are the poorest. I am not a believer in the number of cattle. We can reduce it. We should not go on increasing the cattle population because we do not have the necessary grazing ground.

Shri B. S. Murthy: More cattle and less milk.

Shri Ayyakannu: That is why I am saying this. There are no sufficient grazing grounds. All our lands have been converted into arable land. We should see that our cattle get sufficient fodder. We have to find out some means to improve the position in this respect, because, in the existing conditions, we do not get sufficient milk.

I wish to refer to the question of organic manure. The manurial problem of India is mainly the problem of deficiency of nitrogen. Nearly 50 per cent of dung is used as fuel in this country. We should see whether in other countries there is wastage of organic manure or they are unsing it well. In Japan and China, no organic manure is wasted. They are using all this dung in their lands.

Then, I come to the very important question of land ownership. This directly concerns production. Unless we fix a ceiling on holding in this.

[Shri Ayyakanuu]

country—a maximum—as has been suggested by the Planning Commission, we cannot step up our production. Unless we give the land to the tillers, they will not have the impetus to work. They will not have the initiative to work. That is human psychology. We can talk so much of philosophy. But, we should be very practical. So, the Planning Commission suggested that a ceiling should be fixed before 1953. How many States have implemented it? We cannot go on shirking our responsibility saying that it is the responsibility of the States. We are here to direct the States. It should not be the position that all our suggestions are merely obligatory. We must also lay stress on certain points and say that they should be necessarily carried out. I request the Minister to take the necessary steps to fix a ceiling as early as possible.

In this connection, I would like to make a reference to Japan. If we study the development of Japan, we can see how their farmers are having a surplus income. It is interesting to know the income of the Japanese farmer: agricultural income 89 per cent; income from cottage industries 9 per cent; miscellaneous income 1.3 per cent. Again on the expenditure side, agricultural expenditure 27·7 per cent, household 57 per cent, other items 3.8 per cent, which comes to a total of 82 per cent. They are having a surplus of 18 per cent. How are they able to do this in Japan? In some respects, the agriculturists in Japan are similar to the agriculturists in our country. They are also having the same difficulties as we are having. Because of their additional income, because of their enterprise, they are able to come up. Our Prime Minister has been good enough to always stress on the importance of hard working. Unfortunately, agriculture is not a full time occupation. In a year, they are engaged for nearly 180 days. The other days, they are spending in unnecessarily gossipping and other things. We should devise means to see that their valuable manual labour is utilised in some other ways. In Japan, they provide all raw materials in the houses so that the housewife may do some handicrafts. In Japan, they are having the handloom industry in every house. It is a small country. There are nearly 2,19,888 small industrial establishments to finance the housewives. They are given the raw materials in the morning, they work as in blessed paradise and they are getting cash in the evening. We should find out some means to see that our poor villagers' labour is utilised in a manner that would raise their *per capita* income.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): The food problem is an all absorbing matter compelling the full attention of every citizen of India. It is not only the core of our Five Year Plan, but also the hard core of our very existence. The entire world is faced with this problem of feeding the under-developed areas. It is essential that we should make our country self-sufficient in foodgrains, and it is only then that the economic aspect will present us with a better picture and the tension in foreign exchange will ease to a certain extent.

It is true that the production of 1956-57 is more than the previous year by 5.2 per cent, but to what avail when the gap between the demand and the supply is wider, is getting wider and bigger? So, we should try to have more production of food.

Of course, the weather conditions are unfavourable. That is one of the reasons. Speculative over-stocking is also another reason, and that has to be dealt with very strongly. The distribution of seeds should also be taken into consideration. There are many instances when the despatch of the seed arrives so late that the season is well past and the germination period has gone, and so sometimes

there is a poor crop. So, I think special care should be taken to see that the seed distribution is very prompt and quick to the farmer.

Then there is smuggling going on on the border areas. It is sometimes openly done. There is a certain watch, but it is of no importance at all, because so much corruption prevails in that section. So, I think stronger action should be taken to stop this smuggling to Pakistan on the border areas.

There should be on an immediate formation of the Price Stabilisation Board and the Central Food Advisory Board on a non-official basis and the intelligence organisation entirely free from corruption. This should be noted because the intelligence organisation is a very essential thing that we need, we do need it, but there is a lot of scope for corruption there which, instead of trying to help the situation, would make the entire problem deteriorate. So, special care should be taken to see that the intelligence organisation, when it comes into being, is entirely free from corruption.

The activities of the All-India Women's Food Council should be intensified. There should be coordination between the All-India Women's Food Council and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. They can substitute non-cereal food in a very successful manner, and they have vast experience in that field. The campaign to grow more food and create kitchen gardens, to stop the wastage of food and change the food habits—all this field of activity should be given to the Food Council and also to the voluntary women's organisations, because it is the women who can approach the housewives better, and they can convince the housewives who are in entire charge of these fields of activity.

In 1952, I attended the Standing Committee of the International Council of Women on special invitation. Then the food problem was very acute, and the food councils were very active. I met the Western delegates from the USA and UK and I explained to them the work the women of India were doing in trying to solve the food problem by trying to introduce non-cereal food so that we need not go with the beggar's bowl to other nations. They applauded the idea, and they wanted the news to be carried to the world, to the other nations. Accordingly, a very good report of the All-India Women's Food Council was printed in the Bulletin of the International Council of Women. We need the goodwill of other nations and we want their cooperation and their help. So, I think it would be better that the activities of the All-India Women's Food Council are revived, and the women's organisations should get an impetus from the Government to help them in this campaign.

It is gratifying to note that the cordoning of the surplus area has done some good to the food problem, but I would like to point out that strict watch is very necessary on the export from deficit areas by middlemen. It is they who create a rise in prices when there is shortage of food in the deficit area. So, special care should be taken in that matter. The zonal system has also to a certain extent improved the situation.

Now I come to the food industry. There has been an increase in sugar production to the record of 20.29 lakh tons, and a consumption of 19.69 lakh tons. That leaves a surplus of 1.0 lakh tons which was exported abroad. It is indeed welcome news, but it is strange that in spite of the surplus we have in sugar, there is a rise in the price of sugar. In the beginning of March, before I came here—I was in Assam—I found that sugar went completely underground, and no steps

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

were at all taken. It is strange that with all this surplus production such things should happen. It is true that certain reasons such as the increase in excise duty, inter-State sales tax and the railway freight surcharges must, of course, be taken into consideration for the rise in price, but then there should be certain relaxation of these measures when we want to increase the production of food industries.

In the Second Five Year Plan expansion of the sugar industry is stressed. One Assam Co-operative Sugar Factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 lakhs has been started at Delgaaum, but it is unfortunate that the wagons requisitioned by this factory were held up outside Assam and they could not bring the material or the machinery, the cement etc., to proceed with the work of the factory. Moreover, the Industrial Finance Corporation sanctioned them Rs. 45 lakhs. An interim loan of Rs. 25 lakhs has been paid, and now they are in urgent need of the other Rs. 20 lakhs, but due to some minor technicalities, that payment is delayed. The delayed payment may result in an increase in the cost, and the quicker the funds are released, the earlier the production would be. So, it is absolutely necessary to see that such delay should not take place, and there should be immediate release of money to help this food industry to start production at the earliest moment, so that there can be better food production.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation's strong recommendation to have an inland port at Gauhati is imperative. The complete failure of the railways to cope with the transport problem of Assam even when it is an industrially under-developed State now cannot give us any assurance for improved rail transport when Assam becomes industrially more important. So, the establishment of an inland port at Gauhati as recommended by the FAO is most important and lucrative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: I crave your indulgence to give me a little more time, because I have many points to cover. I shall try to be concise.

The FAO's report also says that 1,75,000 sleepers worth about Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs are lying in different depots all over for lack of transport facilities, and Assam's value timber is losing its market because of the failure of the railways to reach it to the destination. Assam's rich forest resources hold a bright future for new industries such as pulp mill, hard wood plant and also for developing industries in the hilly and tribal areas of the Khasi and Jaintia hills. The pine wood there is very favourable for manufacture of newsprint. So, it is very essential that this frontier State should be made self-sufficient and should be industrialised, according to the report of the FAO.

I now come to minor irrigation. In regard to distribution of tube-wells with hand pumps under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme, I would like to point out that many of the wells have been wrongly placed in unsuitable places in certain States, because the technicians are not acquainted with the local conditions; and the farmers have brought it to my notice that it has just become a waste of energy, and they have expressed the desire that they would like to purchase these pumps and tube-wells through the village panchayats, so that they can be installed in the proper places by the experienced farmers and thereby the entire area may be benefited. And this would help better food production.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member might choose one point as her last point.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: I shall try.

I now come to fisheries. Fish is a good substitute for cereal food. But I know certain cases where there has been nepotism and favouritism, and on account of this very fact, licences could not be given, and even the fund set apart could not be utilised for the purpose for which it was allotted. This kind of nepotism and favouritism must be stopped, and there should be no ministerial intereference in issuing licences for industries, especially those connected with food and agriculture, because they form the hard core of the Plan.

Regarding land reforms, I would like to point out that the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings is most uneconomic for mechanised and advanced farming. In America, for instance, thousands of acres are brought under mechanised farming. Of course, we cannot compare India, an underdeveloped country, with an advanced country like America. Even then, I would say that if you put a ceiling on land, mechanised farming would not be practicable. It is like going in two different directions. We want to have land reforms, and have a ceiling on land holdings; at the same time, we also want better production. That is impossible. Actually, we have to bid good-bye to mechanised farming, if we want to have ceiling on land holdings. I do agree that we should have reforms, but we should go slow. Our first aim should be to concentrate on better production. Greater production of food is essential. Once India becomes self-sufficient, then we can think of land reforms and go on with them; then, the import of grains can be stopped, and we need not go about in humility begging from other countries. So, I would suggest that we should go slow with land reforms and with imposition of a ceiling on land holdings, till India becomes self-sufficient in food production.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That should be enough. The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad): Concerning the subject of food and agriculture, I would like to place at the outset two aspects of the country's agricultural and food policy before the House. The first is tiding over the present difficulties by importing foodgrains from foreign countries like America and Burma and so on. Shri Asoka Mehta has suggested that by adopting a long-term import policy, we should build the country's food reserves. That is one aspect of the matter.

There is also another question before us. Are we to depend on imports of foodgrains from foreign countries, or should we increase our food production so as to make the country self-sufficient in matters of food? I would lay greater emphasis on increasing the food production and making the country self-sufficient, firstly because in the world as it is constituted today, there is a lot of international tension etc. and it is not wise to depend upon imports from foreign countries, since the imports from foreign countries involve a great risk, particularly so in a context where the international situation is developing in a rather peculiar manner.

For instance, recently, there was the Suez Canal crisis, and on account of it, we were required to bring the imports from foreign countries to our country by a longer route. The result was that a greater freight had to be paid, which drained our foreign exchange resources.

So, it is very necessary to make the country self-sufficient in matters of food. I should like to mention certain important points in connection with this in the course of my speech. The first is that it is necessary for this country to have a general population objective. The second point is regarding the food imports, because we have been importing and importing and draining our country by spending crores of rupees on these food imports. The third point I will be dealing with is that

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

our food production has suffered both qualitatively as well as quantitatively. The fourth point will be that the people of this country are under-fed and under-nourished. Then I will come to the development of agriculture and discuss whether it would be possible for this country to increase food production, whether it should be possible for us to realise the targets that had been fixed under the Second Five Year Plan, and for that purpose what is necessary to be done.

I believe Sir, that if concentrated effort is made, for increasing the food production, there is no difficulty for this country to attain self-sufficiency in matters of food. But what is necessary is a co-ordinated and concerted action on the part of Government and co-ordination between the various Ministries.

Recently the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power stated something when this particular point was referred to, as to why 80 per cent of the impounded water had not been used. That was the question that was agitated here in the House when the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power were discussed. The real problem has got to be understood. Some hon. Members have stated that the peasants of this country are conservative; some others have stated lack of finance and other things. But the fact remains that we are now concentrating all our efforts on increasing the irrigation potential in this country. It has been stated that by the end of 1960-61, that is, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, our irrigation potential would be tremendous. The Minister of Irrigation and Power has also stated that if this water is fully utilised, we would be in a position to export foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 100 crores to foreign countries.

The real question is why this impounded water has not been utilised by the cultivators of the country, when these irrigation facilities have been made available That is a very important question which has got to be considered. Concerning that point my submission to this House is that it is not because the cultivators do not want to utilise this water, but because they have not got any facilities. Lack of facilities to the cultivators is responsible for this, and unless you improve the conditions of the cultivators by giving them adequate finance and all that is needed the impounded water will never be utilised.

Then I come to the first point. The question is whether this food scarcity in India has developed recently, whether it is a product of the war. It has been stated by several persons inside this House and outside that the scarcity of food is a product of the war. But my submission is that it is not a correct statement. Even before the war, India was not self-sufficient in matters of food. Before 1939, India was an importer of foodgrains to the extent of about 1·5 million tons. As far back as 1880, our country was self-sufficient to the extent of 5 million tons. But since 1921, our country's population started increasing. Since 1921 up to the present time, our population has increased by about 150 millions, but there has not been a proportionate increase in the production of foodgrains.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the House some of the population figures. These population figures will reveal to this House the alarming position and the enormity of the problem that faces us today. India's population increased from 23·59 crores in 1891 to 24·81 crores in 1921, and from 27·55 crores in 1931 to 35·61 crores in 1951. These do not include the population of Jammu and Kashmir and the tribal areas of Assam. If we include those figures, our present population figure would be 36·2 crores.

The most important and significant fact about India's population

growth is this: Before 1921, famine and pestilence checked the population, and land utilisation and quantity of foodgrains produced kept pace with the increase in population. But since 1921, there has been a more rapid growth in the country's population than the land under cultivation, with the consequence that in recent years acute shortage of foodgrains has developed. The productivity of cultivation *per capita* has also steeply declined since 1921, and most important, a shortage of foodgrains developed in 1921, and since then it has been steadily rising. During 1931—1941, the population increased by over 15 per cent while there was a decrease of nearly 4 per cent in total production of foodgrains. During 1941-51, the population increased by 13·4 per cent while the food supply remained practically the same. The Census Report of 1951 predicts that India's total population in 1961, 1971 and 1981 will be 41 crores, 46 crores and 52 crores respectively.

Then again, there has also been a significant increase in the expectation of a life of a man. In 1921-30, the expectation of life at birth in India was 26 years 9 months; in 1940-50, it was 32 years 5 months. The expectation of life in India in 1921-30 was 36 years 5 months and in 1941-50 it was 39 years. So unless the catastrophe of a breakdown in food supply with consequent famine or a near miracle of the Indian women voluntarily practising the limitation of child bearing occurs, our population in 1981 is bound to go to 52 crores.

Then the question is whether we can develop our agricultural resources so as to feed the increasing population, the population which is likely to increase to 52 crores in 1981. This question has got to be studied. Taking all possible methods of increase of production, that is, irrigation, increase of acreage under crops and other improved methods of cultivation, what is the opinion of the Registrar General of the Census? He is of the opinion that when India's total population reaches and passes 45 crores, the effort to keep pace with the unchecked growth of population is bound to fail. It is also his substantiated opinion that industrialisation is no answer to the food problem.

Since agricultural productivity might possibly be increased by one-third of its present level and this would probably correspond to the needs and requirements of the total population of 45 crores, our general population objective must be so to limit the number of births that they do not materially exceed the number of deaths and thus achieve a substantially stationary population before the number exceeds 45 crores. My submission to the House, in view of the facts I have stated, is that our population objective must be 45 crores and under no circumstances should this population be allowed to exceed 45 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How can that be done?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That can be done. I am coming to that.

If it exceeds 45 crores, our problems are going to be very very difficult. You may be able to solve the present problems or the problems of today...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are deaths to be accelerated or only briths to be controlled?

Shri D. R. Chavan: By any means whatever.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Government will do it.

Shri D. R. Chavan: But our general objective must be that the population should not be allowed to exceed 45 crores.

There is a confusion in the thinking of the Government also. Surprisingly enough, there appears to be a lot of confusion in the Government's thinking concerning this problem.

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

One is shocked to see the contradicting advices given to the Indian farmers. One glaring instance is concerning Family Planning. Our Prime Minister, when he addressed the farmers' forum recently on the Talkatora Gardens expressed his grave concern at the increasing birth rate and also stated the desirability of restricting the birth-rate. Surprisingly enough, another Minister who followed the Prime Minister said just the opposite, and compared family planners to third class passengers in a railway compartment preventing others from coming in. So, it appears to me that this Government is not taking the problem of family planning very seriously. The family planning has an important bearing on and an important relation with the food problem in the country. I cannot understand this sort of confusion in Government. One of the Ministers of Cabinet rank comes and expresses grave concern at the increase in population and another compares the family planners to third class passengers in railway compartment preventing others from coming in. That is really very surprising.

Concerning food imports, I am going to point out the magnitude of the problem. On an average, India imported 3 million tons of foodgrains annually before 1950 This meant too heavy a cost. The cost of import of foodgrains in 1951-52 has come to nearly Rs. 230 crores. During the last 6 years, from 1948 to 1953, the total cost of foodgrains imported from other countries amounted to as much as Rs. 965 crores. From 1946-47 to 1956-57, about 254·50 lakhs of tons of foodgrains were imported into India. And, during a period of 12 months from January 1957, 24·72 lakhs of tons of foodgrains were imported into this country. According to the recent statement of the hon. Minister for Food, for satisfying the requirements of the current year, it is necessary to import 2·4 million tons. These figures will indicate the extent of food shortage and the huge cost that we have to incur and are incurring every year in importing our food requirements from abroad.

Another point which is also very important is that our people are under-fed and under-nourished. This is another distressing feature of our food problem. Not only are our people under-fed, but they are under-nourished also. According to the Planning Commission, the *per capita* consumption of milk in India is only 5 ozs. as against 39 ozs. in Great Britain. And, in regard to malnutrition from which the people suffer, it is said, that only 39 per cent of the people are adequately nourished, 41 per cent are poorly nourished and the rest, 20 per cent are very badly nourished.

There are wide differences in the average *per capita* food consumption, measured in terms of daily *per capita* intake of calories among the countries of the world and in this respect, our country occupies the bottom-most position. From the figures that I have quoted, it will be quite evident that people in this country are not only under-fed but are under-nourished also.

During the last 40 years, there has been a steady increase in the production of the inferior type of foodgrains like juar, barley and bajra at the cost of rice and wheat which have greater nutritive value. There is thus a steady deterioration in the quality of foodgrains and the majority of the people live on a diet far remote from the most moderate standards of adequate nutrition.

Then, I come to the next point. What were the measures that were adopted by the Government to tackle the food problem of the country? Before 1942, the Government had no food policy. The earliest attempt to tackle the food problem of the country on an all-India basis could be traced back to the year 1943. In that year, a Foodgrains Policy Committee

was appointed and the Grow More Food Campaign was started. Then, in 1947, there was transfer of political power and this Government took over from the foreigners. The deterioration in the food situation in the country led to the appointment of another Foodgrains Policy Committee under the presidentship of Purushottamdas Thakurdas and a comprehensive plan was drawn up on the recommendations of that committee. And, according to that plan, this country was promised self-sufficiency in matters of food by March 1952 and independence of imports from abroad.

In the year 1952, another committee was appointed which was called the Krishnamachari Committee and that committee pointed out the failures of the Grow More Food Campaign and the failure of the plan. Then, under the first Five Year Plan, highest priority was given to the increasing food production in the country and it was promised that the country would be self-sufficient by the end of 1955-56, even at a little higher *per capita* consumption of 14 ozs. per day.

We have completed the First Five Year Plan and we have practically completed two years of the Second Five Year Plan. To find what? To find not self-sufficiency in matters of food as promised but acute shortages. To put it in the words of the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture, our difficulties are likely to last during the whole of the year 1958 and with our present reserves and future imports under the two agreements we are likely to be left with no foodgrains by the middle of 1958.

The question is, what about the promises of self-sufficiency in matters of food given many a times, first in the year 1947, then again in 1952. After the completion of the First Five Year Plan, we are now entering the third year of the Second Plan to find not self-sufficiency in matters of food but acute shortage in the country. This is the record of the Ministry, a record of failure?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The worst is yet to come.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Of course, the worst is to come. This is the record and nobody is responsible for this. The Government promised self-sufficiency, independence of imports from abroad, and when the question of fixing the responsibility on somebody comes, the Minister of Food and Agriculture would point his finger to the Minister of Irrigation and then to the Minister for Planning and then, again, there is the Ministry of Community Development and National Extension Services. That Ministry, as a matter of fact, has no function but it acts as a sort of messenger running in between the various departments such type of Ministry has been charged with the responsibility of increasing food production in the country. That is the worst part of it. Therefore, I would like to point out at this time when we are draining our country's resources and spending crores of rupees on foreign imports, should it not be advisable that all the Ministers sit together and draw out a sort of coordinated and comprehensive plan for increasing the country's food production and make it self-sufficient? Our country cannot afford to have deficits in matters of food. So, it is necessary that the Government should reconsider this position and fix the responsibility on some person so that by the end of 1960-61, if we find that the country has not become self-sufficient, that Minister should be held responsible by this House and the country. That is very important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, he should conclude.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I shall conclude in two minutes, Sir. In the Second Plan we have fixed a certain target. Originally, the target fixed was 75 million tons and it has subsequently been revised to 80·5 million tons. They have drawn up a comprehensive programme as to so many acres to be brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation and so

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

many other things to be done and so on. A long list has been given. My opinion about it is that it will not be very difficult to increase the country's food production if a concerted effort is made and co-ordinated action is taken. You can increase it not only by 15 million tons. I am an ambitious man and I feel that by the end of 1960-61, it can be raised to 90 million tons. That should really be our objective. Unfortunately, what has happened? If the provision for agricultural credit in the Second Plan is seen, we can find this. It has been stated that short term credit operations would be of the order of Rs. 150 crores; medium term loans to Rs. 50 crores and long term loans to Rs. 25 crores. Just now, an hon. Member who spoke has stated that the All India Rural Credit Survey has estimated the total requirements and needs of the cultivators at not less than Rs. 800 crores per annum. I would ask whether the provision made in the Plan is sufficient to meet the total requirements of the cultivators. While making provision in the Plan for the industrialists in the private sector, the Government is very keen to give them as much as possible. But while the cultivators need something it is not given. It is on them that the Second Plan, industrialisation and mineral development and all other things depend. They are the backbone of our economy.

Shri A. P. Jain: I may inform the hon. Member that we have fixed a target of Rs. 225 crores which some of the international experts think as over-ambitious.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I say that the target of Rs. 225 crores is absolutely insufficient. That is my statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is over.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Only one minute, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That also is over. He wanted two minutes; I gave him three minutes. After exhausting those three minutes, he says he wants two more minutes.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Then, there is the question of price to be given to the cultivators. What has happened? The unilateral fan in agricultural prices retarded the development of the agricultural altogether. The present policy pursued by the Government is to boost the morale of the market rather than to enter the market to make heavy purchases. What has been repeatedly stated by the cultivators and persons who represent their interests is this. A remunerative, economic, minimum price should be given to the cultivators of the country. Let the hon. Minister do it. Then, I assure him that he will find that the production in the country goes up like anything. That is the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri D. R. Chavan: A discriminatory type of treatment is given to the agricultural community. When the prices in the industrial sector are likely to go down or fall, they have an organised set-up and they all immediately raise a hue and cry and the Government comes down. So far as the cultivators are concerned who are nearly 70 per cent of the population, they continue to suffer. That is a regular feature of an agrarian economy in our country. The fall in price hits the cultivators and retards the development of agriculture. There is also a fall in production. So, this will have to be gone into. I have got the figures here but I have no time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I must come to his rescue now.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

15·57

Mr. Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry

of Food and Agriculture which will be treated as having been moved:—

Demand No.	*No. of Cut Motions* (TOKEN)
42	494, 495, 921, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1329, 1330.
43	496, 497, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1331, 1332.
44	372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 380, 381, 382, 383, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 1114, 1135, 1150, 1159, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1333 to 1336.
46	385, 1234, 1235, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290.
119	1118, 1291.
120	977, 1198, 1199.

Failure to implement the recommendations of the Foodgrain Enquiry Committee

Shri Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to bring down the price of paddy and other cereals in West Bengal

Shri Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for restricting the activities of Shikar Agents from destruction of wild life

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to attain self-sufficiency in matters of food

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to mention agrarian economy in the objectives of the Second Five Year Plan

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Relative shift from agricultural development to mineral and industrial development

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to put agrarian economy on par with industrial economy

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Agricultural indebtedness

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to adopt uniform land-policy

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to keep pace in the production of foodgrains with the increase in population

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for maintaining a co-ordination between the Ministries of Health and Agriculture.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the Grow More Food campaign

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Deteriorating food situation in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of cancelling licenses for putting up new rice mills in Kalahandi District

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Urgency of giving more Central aid to Orissa to fight the abnormal food situation there arising out of drought

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of resettlement of hill tribes in Orissa due to stoppage of shifting cultivation on hill slopes

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of grow more food campaign

Shri Assar: Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to set up a Foodgrains Price Stabilisation Committee

Shri Assar: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Wastage of huge amount of money on 'Van Mahotsav'

Shri Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Absence of any comprehensive scheme of afforestation

Shri Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for having suitable uniform laws regarding conservation and utilisation of forest throughout India

Shri B. Das Gupta: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of afforestation schemes

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to utilise the forest for growing lac

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to protect forests from destruction

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide for special privilege and right for Adibasis regarding forests and forest products

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take suitable steps to prevent soil erosion

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to protect forests in Bombay State

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to stop unnecessary expenditure on Vanamahotsava

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Faulty method of 'Grow More Food' campaign

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to establish Government poultries on regional basis

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to standardise the quality of production of dairies on All-India basis

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to improve cotton production in West Bengal

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to establish seed firms on zonal basis

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to ban the production of 'Vanaspati'

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to prevent adulteration of ghee

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to standardise the norms of the composition of ghee and butter on All-India basis

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give impetus to the cultivators for tractor-cultivation

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to implement the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Defective publicity and training of the Agricultural Department

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to promote sugar-cane cultivation in West Bengal by Central aid

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to check wastage of money in the name of Japanese method of paddy cultivation

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply fertilizer to the cultivators at a cheap rate

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to permit Bengal potato cultivators to bring potato seeds from Burma

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide aid to cashew-nut cultivators of West Bengal

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give financial aid to tobacco cultivators of West Bengal for increasing acreage of cultivation

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reduce disparity between farm and industrial prices

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to allocate a portion of amount realised on account of excise duty on tobacco for development of tobacco cultivation

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to pay compensatory (city) allowance with effect from 1st April 1948 to the monthly-paid staff of the IARI

Shri Halder: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give arrears of fixed pay of Rs. 30 to monthly-paid staff of IARI with effect from 1st April, 1948

Shri Halder: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide credit facilities to the agriculturists

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give sufficient protection to the sugar-cane cultivators

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to maintain balance between the prices of food grains and industrial goods.

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to locate sugar Factories in the various parts of the country

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

Need to establish training centres for cultivators in agricultural chemistry

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to disseminate information to the cultivators regarding up-to-date development in agriculture.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to make arrangements for supplying improved agricultural implements to the cultivators at cheap price.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give encouragement and provide facilities for agricultural experiment and research for and by the cultivators in rural areas.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to organise free centres for Agricultural education for the cultivators.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to organise and provide facilities to the cultivators regarding the use of machinery and mechanical equipment for reclamation and improvement of lands.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to make adequate provision for production of Lac in the Purulia District, West Bengal

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to organise proper marketing arrangements for rural agricultural production

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish Agricultural Universities in rural areas for cultivators.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for proper schemes and methods and adequate organisation for collecting and compiling correct agricultural statistics.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Co-operative farming in India.

Shri Assar: I move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to stop mixing of vegetable oils in pure ghee

Shri Assar: I move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to construct minor irrigation projects to encourage grow more food campaign in District Ratnagiri.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for fixing average food production by the tiller family-wise.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to distribute lands to the landless peasants.

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to remove the basic causes of food shortage

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to create necessary conditions for increased production of foodgrains.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to train the village level.. workers in developing proper rural outlook for implementation of agricultural schemes.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take proper measure to prevent landed cultivators becoming landless agricultural labourers

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to make proper and timely internal procurement of foodgrains

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Loss on supply of imported foodgrains to deficit States

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take proper measure for improving the conditions in vulnerable areas.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of preserving wild life in the country

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of opening a zoological garden at Bhubaneswar.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Money spent on import of foodgrains

Shri D. R. Chavan: I move:

"That the demand under the head Purchase of foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100".

Food procurement policy in Orissa.

Shri P. K. Deo: I move:

"That the Demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100".

Failure to allot sufficient fund to Orissa to provide adequate tube-wells.

Shri P. G. Deb: I move:

"That the Demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

Failure to give incentive to jute cultivators.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

Difficulties experienced by the jute cultivators of Orissa on account of lack of transport facilities.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I move:

"That the Demand under the head other capital outlay of the Ministry of food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to members to-night for their information.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप की तवज्जह एक जरूरी मामले की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि कंट्री के मफाद के ख्याल से अव्वल नम्बर पर होना चाहिये । दो तीन दिन हुए ऐग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट ने, लाइव स्टाक डिपार्टमेंट ने एक रिपोर्ट सन् १९५६ की कैट्ल सेन्सस के बारे में निकाली

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

है । उस को देख कर और उस के फिगर्स को देख कर मैं यह अर्ज कर सकता हूं कि उस रिपोर्ट के आने और उस में जो मालूमात हैं उन के शाया होने में उतना ही डिजास्टर है जितना कोई यह कहे कि हिन्दुस्तान की सारी जमीन में से ११ फी सदी जमीन समुद्र में गर्क हो गई है । इस देश की जमीन का ११ फी सदी अगर समुद्र में गर्क हो जाय तो उस से जो डिजास्टर होगा वह उतना होगा जितना डिजास्टर इस रिपोर्ट के छपने से । जनाब मुलाहजा फरमायें, इस देश के अन्दर अनाज पैदा होता है जमीन से, दूध पैदा होता है गायों से और भैंसों के जिस्म से । अगर मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करूं कि आज दूध की मात्रा पहले के मुकाबले इस कदर कम हो गई है और ११ फी सदी के करीब गायें और भैंसें सूख गई है तो जनाब खुद मुलाहजा फरमा सकेंगे कि इस देश के ऊपर कितना असर होगा । इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होगा कि कम से कम साढ़े सात लाख कुनबे आइन्दा दूध की शक्ल नहीं देख सकेंगे । अब तक की रिपोर्ट यह थी कि १६ फी सदी कुनबे इस देश में दूध नहीं देखते, अब रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि कम से कम साढ़े सात लाख कुनबे और, इन १६ फी सदी के अलावा, कभी दूध की शक्ल नहीं देख सकेंगे ।

जहां सन् १९५१ में इस देश में ४८ करोड़ २० लाख मिलियन मन के करीब दूध पैदा होता था वहां, अगर आप सन् १९५१ से १९५६ तक की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ें तो मालूम होगा कि सन् १९५६ में उस का मिकदार ४७ करोड़ ७० लाख मिलियन मन रह गई । जिस के माने यह हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर ५० लाख मन दूध इन पांच वर्षों के अन्दर हमेशा के वास्ते कम हो गया । इतना दूध पैदा करने की शक्ति कहां जाती रही, जैसे ये जानवर ही ना पैदा हो गये, जैसे पीने वाले ही गर्क हो गये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पीने वाले गर्क हो गये या पैदावार कम हो गई ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : पीने वालों पर उसका क्या असर होगा यह जनाब तब महसूस करेंगे जब हम देख लेंगे कि फिर बाकया बच्चों और बूढ़ों, इन दोनों की आम खुराक इस देश में दूध है, इस के बिना उन का गुजारा नहीं । इस की स्टैटिस्टिक्स मौजूद हैं । शिमले के अन्दर तजुर्बा किया गया और बच्चों को एक फार्मेटिव पीरियड के वास्ते दूध दिया गया । छः महीने के बाद दूसरे बच्चों से उन का मुकाबला किया गया जिन्हें दूध नहीं दिया गया था । उन की ग्रोथ के अन्दर, हर एक चीज के अन्दर फर्क नजर आया । इस लिये जनाब खुद मुलाहजा फरमा सकते हैं कि देश के अन्दर इस चीज का क्या असर होगा । सन् १९५१ में एक गाय गवर्नमेंट की फिगर्स के मुताबिक ४१३ पौंड दूध देती थी लेकिन सन् १९५१ से ले कर १९५६ तक अर्से के अन्दर वही गाय ३६१ पौंड दूध देने लगी । यानी दो पाउंड दो हर साल घटता जा रहा है । यह तो सन् १९५६ तक का हाल हुआ । सन् १९५६ से ५८ तक के दो सालों में ४ परसेंट और घट गया होगा । जिसके मानी यह होते हैं कि ३६१ के बजाये ३५७ पाउंड हो रह गया होगा ।

१६.०० म०प०

और भैंसों का यह हाल है कि जो भैंस आज से पांच साल हर रोज पहले ११०१ पाऊंड दूध देती थी वह अब ९७० पाउंड देने लगी है । मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हाउस इस चीज को, इस डिजास्टर को, मजाक की चीज न समझे । ह इतना बड़ा डिजास्टर है कि जिसका अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता । हमारे

पंडित जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब रोज कहते हैं, हमारे मिनिस्टर साहिबान रोज कहते हैं कि हम आयन्दा पांच सालों में १५ परसेंट अपने यहां की पैदावार बढ़ायेंगे, यह तो कम से कम है। मुमकिन है कि इससे ज्यादा भी बढ़ा सकें। आपको मुबारक हो अगर आप १५ परसेंट या इससे ज्यादा पैदावार बढ़ा सकें। लेकिन यह जो १५ परसेंट दूध कम हो गया है यह किसकी जिम्मेवारी है। रुपयों में करोड़ों रुपया का नुकसान हुआ है कौन जिम्मेवार है।

हमारे एग्रीकल्चर के चार मिनिस्टर हैं। कहा जाता है कि टू मैनी कुक्स स्पाइल दी ब्राथ। मगर मैं इनको मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि ये चारों मिनिस्टर रिपोर्टों के अनुसार अपना अपना काम अच्छी तरह से कर रहे हैं और हर काम में तरक्की हुई है। लेकिन मैं इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में क्या कहूं जो मेरे हाथ में है जिसमें बतलाया गया है कि सन् १९५१ से सन् १९५६ तक दूध में इतनी कमी हो गयी है। इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा? इसके बारे में टाइम्स आव इंडिया में जो निकला है, उसको सारे फिगर्स पढ़ कर सुनाने के लिए मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है। मगर मैं हर एक मेम्बर से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह इसको पढ़ ले। इसका असर बहुत डिजास्टरस होगा ३५ या ३७ लाख आदमी रोजाना दूध से महरूम रहेंगे।

अभी जब अशोक मेहता साहब बोल रहे थे तो जो वह कह रहे थे उसको सुनकर मेरे पैरों तले से जमीन खिसकी जा रही थी उन्होंने फरमाया कि इस देश के अन्दर बहुत बरसों तक अनाज की कमी बनी रहेगी और बाहर से गल्ला आता रहेगा। हमको पंडित जी की यह स्पीच पढ़कर इतमीनान हुआ था कि दो बरस में हम सेल्फ सफीशेंट हो जायंगे और बाहर से गल्ला मंगाना बन्द कर देंगे। लेकिन श्री अशोक मेहता की स्पीच सुनकर मुझे मालूम हुआ कि देश में बहुत सा अनसैटिसफाइड हंगर है। इसलिए हम बहुत जमाने तक फूड के मामले में इनसफीशेंट रहेंगे।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा): पंडित जी की स्पीच से आपको आशा हो गयी थी और श्री अशोक मेहता की स्पीच से निराशा हो गयी?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मैं तो आठ दस बरस से देख रहा हूं कि हर साल इस भवन में फूड के मसले पर बहस होती है। मेरा पहले भी यह मत था और अब भी मुझे यकीन है कि देश के अन्दर अनाज की हरगिज-हरगिज कमी नहीं है। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि अनसैटिसफाइड हंगर है। इसका मतलब यह है कि यहां बाहर से गल्ला आता रहेगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक यहां इम्पोर्ट होकर गल्ला आता रहेगा तब तक इस देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा। जब तक यह हालत रहेगी तब तक यह देश हरगिज नहीं पनपेगा। इसका एक ही इलाज है और वह यह कि जितने एग्रीकल्चर के मिनिस्टर साहिबान हैं और इस हाउस के बहुत से मेम्बर इस बात की कसम खायें कि एक साल में पूरा यत्न करके इतना ज्यादा पैदावार करेंगे कि हमको आगे बाहर से गल्ला न मंगाना पड़े। मुझे तो इसका यही एक हल दिखायी देता है। हम आठ बरस से देख रहे हैं कि हजारों तरकीबें की जा रही हैं। सन् १९४९ में हम जो तरकीबें बतलाते थे वे आज की जा रही हैं। पर वे पूरी तरह से अमल में नहीं आतीं।

अब मैं इसे छोड़ कर अपने असली मसले की तरफ आना चाहता हूं। यह तो ४१३ पाउंड औसत रोजाना गाय के दूध की बतलायी जाती थी। अब जो रिपोर्ट है वह इस फिगर को ३६१ पाउंड बतलाती है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने ये ४१५ और ३६१ पाउंड के फिगर किस तरह से निकाले हैं। हिसार में आज जो सबसे

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

बड़ा फार्म एशिया भर में है उसके मुझे असली फिगर मालूम है। आप देखें कि गाय और भैंसों की क्या हालत है। जो गाय पहले आठ दस बच्चे अपनी उम्र में देती थी वह आज पांच या ६ बच्चे देती है। उसका कार्विंग पीरियड पहले से बड़ा हो गया है। अब गाय हर साल बच्चा नहीं देती। जैसा कि वह पहले देती थी। यह हालत है।

गोसंवर्धन काउंसिल की सन् १९५८ की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि गाय की हालत दिन व दिन खराब होती जाती है। और बैलों की हालत भी दिन व दिन खराब होती जाती है। सन् १९२८ में ऐग्रीकल्चुरल कमीशन बैठा था। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बतलाया है कि एक जोड़ा बैल दस एकड़ की काश्त कर सकता है। आज मेरे हाथ में सन् १९५६ की गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट है जो कि न्यूटीशन के ऊपर विचार करने के लिए बैठी थी। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि एक जोड़ा बैल आठ एकड़ से ज्यादा काश्त नहीं कर सकेगा। मुझे पंडित जी की सन् ५६ की एक तकरीर याद आती है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे बैलों और गायों की हालत खराब होती जाती है। इधर गाय के दूध में कमी हो रही है और उधर बैल का यह हाल है कि एक जोड़ा बैल आठ एकड़ से ज्यादा खेत नहीं जोत सकता। यह दूध जो कि हमारा प्रोटेक्टिव फुड है आप उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। यहां पर अगर कोई इन बातों का जिक्र करता है तो उसको एंटी डेल्यूवियन कहा जाता है। मेरे बाद जो मेम्बर बोलने के लिए खड़ा होगा मुमकिन है कि वह इस तरह तकरीर शुरू करेगा कि अब मैं मवेशियों से हट कर ह्यूमैन बींग्स की तरफ आता हूं। लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ तवज्जह करना सबसे जरूरी है। मैं इस मामले में बहुत बरसों से इंटरेस्ट लेता आया हूं और मैं देख रहा हूं कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री के पास न ठीक प्रोग्राम है, न फिगर हैं और न ठीक आरगेनाइजेशन है। सारा मामला कनफ्यूजन वर्स कनफाउंडेड हो रहा है। और यह जो देश का पशुधन है वह रोज व रोज डिटेरिओरेट होता जा रहा है। शायद आगे चल कर दूध की इतनी कमी हो जाये कि वैद्यों के नुस्खों में हो लोगों को दूध तजवीज किया जाया करे।

जनाब वाला आप उन फिगर्स को मुलाहिजा फरमावें जो कि मिनिस्ट्री ने यहां पेश किये हैं। जो फिगर दिये गये हैं। वे एक दूसरे के खिलाफ हैं। जिसका नतीजा यह है कि कोई सही नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सकता। एक वक्त श्री देशमुख साहब ने यह बतलाया था कि देश के ३० परसेंट कैटिल निकम्में हैं। इस रिपोर्ट से (nutrition) फिर भी मेहरबानी करके यह बतलाया गया है कि ९० फीसदी मवेशी ऐसे हैं जो एक पाउन्ड से दो पाउंड तक दूध देते हैं। लेकिन वह निकम्मे नहीं है क्योंकि बैल देते है।

मेरे पास गवर्नमेंट आव इंडिया की एक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है जिसमें कहा गया है कि यहां दस परसेंट यजलैस कैटिल हैं, सन् १९५१ की सेंसस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि निकम्मे पशुओं की तादाद २.५ परसेंट है और उत्तर प्रदेश की जो गोसंवर्धन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठी उसने सारे यू० पी० का हिसाब लगाकर बतलाया कि .७ परसेंट यूजलैस कैटिल हैं: तो यह तो आपके फिगर्स की हालत है।

अब मैं आपको तवज्जह उस बीज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिसको रोज हमारे एक्सपर्ट और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहिबान तकरीरें करते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि इस वक्त हमारे देश में ७८ फीसदी जानवरों के वास्ते हमारे पास चारा है

और २८ फीसदी के वास्तव कंसेंट्रेट हैं। लेकिन मैं आपसे बड़े अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब आपकी गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ती है तो क्या आपका चारा और कंसेंट्रेट कम हो जाते हैं। क्या वह नहीं बढ़ते। मैं आपसे अदब से आज चाहता हूं कि आपकी रिपोर्टों की मालूम होता है कि देश में चारा १०० पर सेंट से ज्यादा कैटिल के लिए काफी है। आप जो १५ परसेंट पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो क्या इसके साथ चारा और कंसेंट्रेट नहीं बढ़ेंगे। आपने प्लानिंग कमीशन की फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान की रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हमारे पास ६६ परसेंट कंसेंट्रेट मौजूद है। हालांकि पिछले फिगर ३० पर सेंट के ही थे। उसके बाद आपकी और चीजों की पैदावार बढ़ी है। तो यह नहीं हो सकता कि गेहूं बढ़े पर चैफ न बढ़े। यह नहीं हो सकता कि गायों के लिए कड़वी न बढ़े। उसको तो आदमी खा नहीं सकता। अगर खा सकता होता तो उसे भी खा लेता। तो मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ये सब चीजें बढ़ी हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि हमारे पास जानवरों के लिए काफी चारा और कंसेंट्रेट मौजूद है। २० परसेंट अनाज बढ़े, ४५ परसेंट रूई बढ़ी, और ८ फीसदी आइलसीड बढ़े। पहली प्लान के पीरिइड में, पृष्ठ नं० ४ की रू से हम रोज यूजलैस कैटिल के किस्से सुनते रहते हैं। मैं हाउस की तवज्जह ह्यूमैन न्यूट्रीशन विजा वी एनीमल न्यूट्रीशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह साइंटिस्ट्स की रिपोर्ट है, उन एक्सपर्ट्स की रिपोर्ट नहीं है जो कि आपके मुहकमे में हैं। और इसलिय यह रिपोर्ट उन एक्सपर्ट्स की रिपोर्ट से कहीं ज्यादा इज्जत के काबिल है। उन्होंन लिखा है कि इस देश के अन्दर एक गाय भी जरूरत से ज्यादा नहीं है और मैं आपको हिसाब लगा कर बतला सकता हूं कि आपकी खेती के लिय जिसको आप रोज बढ़ाते जाते हैं १ करोड़ ६६ लाख बैलों की और जरूरत है। उस हिसाब के मुताबिक जो कि इस रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है और जो कि सन् १९२८ की कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है। आपके साइंटिस्ट बतलाते हैं कि यहां पर एक गाय और एक बैल भी आपकी जरूरत से ज्यादा नहीं है। लेकिन रोज रोज आपके एक्सपर्ट कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में बेकार जानवरों की इतनी बड़ी तादाद है कि उनको मार डालना चाहिय, यह यूजलैस कैटिल हैं। जनाब वाल, अभी एक कमेटी का जिक्र मेरे लायक दोस्त, श्री गोविन्द दास जी ने किया था। उस कमेटी के जो प्रैजिडेंट थे, वह उस पहली कमेटी के भी मेम्बर थे, जिसने लिखा था कि एक एक जानवर इस देश में बचना चाहिय, जो कि महात्मा गांधी का मत था, जो श्री किदवई का मत था, जो तीनों चारों मिनिस्टर यहां पर बैठे हुये हैं, उनका भी यही मत है। अगर जनाब मुझे हुक्म दें, तो मैं उनके स्टेटमेंट पढ़ देने के लिये तैयार हूं। जो कनविक्शन उन्होंने जाहिर किये हैं, जहां तक उनका सवाल है, मैं उनमें कोई फ़र्क नहीं देखता हूं, लेकिन अगर उनके अन्दरूनी कनविक्शन कोई और हों, तो मैं नहीं कह सकता। एक कमेटी को गवर्नमेंट ने एक स्पेसिफिक काम के लिये बनाया। वह क्या काम था? मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अस्सी बरस से इस हरियाना के खिलाफ पहली गवर्नमेंट ने और हमारी प्रैजन्ट गवर्नमेंट ने एक ऐसी कार्यवाही जारी रखी कि, इस तरह के फ़ैल किये, जिससे हमारे जानवरों की सारी की सारी नस्ल बरबाद हो गई। पिछली गवर्नमेंट से तो मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन इस गवर्नमेंट को मैं कैसे माफ़ करूं जब कि मैं यह जानता हूं कि इस गवर्नमेंट को ये सब हालात मालूम हैं। कोई वक्त ऐसा नहीं था जब कि उसकी तवज्जह इस तरफ नहीं दिलाई गई। चुनांचे, १९५४ में बड़ी मेहरबानी करके हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने—प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक कमेटी बिठाई और उसका प्रैजिडेंट श्री नन्दा, मिल्क कमिश्नर,

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

को बनाया गया और उस कमेटी के जो एक्सपर्ट्स मेम्बर थे, वे यूनाइटेड मिल्क के एक्सपर्ट थे। उस कमेटी की टर्म्स आफ़ रेफ़रेंस यह रखी गई कि हरियाना के जो जानवर कलकत्ता और बम्बई वगैरह जाते हैं, उनके वध को कैसे रोका जाय। कितना ब्यूटिफुल आइडियल था। वह कमेटी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फिरी नहीं—वह चन्द बड़े शहरों में गई और चन्द बातों को ले कर उसने यह लिख दिया कि यहां पर काउ-स्लाटर का बैन हट जाना चाहिय, जो उसके टर्म्स आफ़ रेफ़रेंस से बाहर था जो कि बिल्कुल अनकांस्टीच्यूशनल था। मुझे उनसे भी कोई शिकायत नहीं है। एक्सपर्ट की राय ऐसी हो सकती है—ईमानदारी से हो सकती है। लेकिन मुझे शिकायत है प्लानिंक कमीशन से, जो कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट का एक ज़रूरी आरगन है, कि उसने दफ़ा ४८ के खिलाफ़ जा कर, एक ऐसी रिपोर्ट को मान कर, जो कि न इस हाउस में डिस्कस हुई और न देश में कहीं डिस्कस हुई, यह हुक्म जारी कर दिया कि स्टट गवर्नमेंट्स यह देखें कि कहां तक इस बैन को अमलन रहना चाहिय। सैकंड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। उसकी फ़िगर्ज भी ग़लत हैं, जहां तक पैदावार की फ़िगर्ज का ताल्लुक है। मेरे पास इतना वक्त नहीं है कि मैं उनको यहां पढ़ कर सुना दूं। वे सफ़हा २८६ पर दर्ज हैं।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक इन बातों का सवाल है, कोई भी इस देश में आखें खोल कर नहीं देखता कि जानवरों की इस देश में क्या वक्कत है। आज आप दूध की बात कहते हैं। मैं यह बता दूं कि कोई जमींदार दूध की परवाह नहीं करता है। उसको गाय से इसलिए प्यार है कि वह बछड़े देती है, जिससे खेती होती है। वे लोग भैंस का दूध पीते हैं, यह मुझ से ज्यादा डाक्टर देशमुख साहब को मालूम है। आप जिस ट्रैक्टर पावर की ज्यादा परवाह नहीं करते हैं, सको जमींदार ज्यादा चाहता है। पहली प्लान में लिखा है कि जानवरों से आमदनी १,००० क्रोड़, जब कि दूसरी रिपोर्ट में लिख दिया है कि सिर्फ ६६४ क्रोड़ आमदनी होती है, मैं पूछता हूं कि किस बिना पर अगर मैं आपके सामने सिर्फ एक फैक्ट अर्ज कर दूं, तो आप को मालूम होगा कि यह सारे फिगर्ज अव्वल से आखिर तक न मालूम कहां से एक्सपर्ट्स ने लिए हैं। अगर इस देश में तीन हजार सिन्दरी फैक्टरीज बनें, तो भी वे उतना मेन्योर नहीं दे सकती हैं, जितना कि ये जानवर देते हैं। आप को यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि इस देश में ८०० मिलियिन टन मेन्योर जानवरों से मिलता है, हालांकि सिन्दरी फैक्टरी सिर्फ ३ लाख टन फरटीलाइजर पैदा करती है। अगर इस हिसाब से देखें, तो ६३० करोड़ रुपया सिर्फ काऊ के डंग से इस देश में पैदा होता है। साइंटिस्टस कहते हैं कि अगर काऊ के पेशाब को ठीक तरह से युटिलाइज किया जाय जिसमें नाइट्रोजन की मात्रा बहुत होती है — तो एक काऊ के यूरिन से—१८ रुपए और उसके डंग से ६४ रुपये मिलते हैं, जिसके मायने ये हैं कि ८८ रुपये एक गिरी से गिरी काऊ आप को देती है। आप के ऐक्सपर्ट्स ने बताया है—और यह बीस जगह दर्ज है—कि एक खराब काऊ को रखने का खर्च १८ रुपया साल है। अगर किसी प्राईवेट गोशन में कोई गाय रखते हैं, तो उसके १८ रुपए फी साल दिए जाते हैं। इनसे पूछा जाय कि इस मैथेमेटिक्स का क्या हुआ। १८ रुपए भी कभी ८८ रुपए से ज्यादा होते हैं? लेकिन मैथेमेटिक्स इनके पास नहीं फटकेगा। वे सवाल को देखना ही नहीं चाहते —इनको इस बारे में इतना सख्त प्रेजुडिस है! इनका कोई एक्सपर्ट इस सावल को देखना नहीं चाहता। बल्कि वे लोग डरते हैं इस सावल से और कहते हैं कि अगर हमने गोरक्षा का जिक्र कर दिया,

तो लोग कहेंगे कि यह कम्यूनल है, यह गवर्नमेंट कम्यूनल है। वे यह नहीं जानते कि सिर्फ इकनामिक बेसिस पर भी यह पूरी तरह जस्टिफाइड है। मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी ताम्मुल नहीं है कि हमने कांस्टीट्यूशन में दफा ४८ को रखा, तो उसकी बेसिस सिर्फ इकनामिक्स की थी। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे गाय को बचाने का कोई रिलिजस जील नहीं है, लेकिन यह वाकया है कि अगर गाय नहीं बची, तो यह नामुमकिन है कि इस देश में इतनी पैदावार कभी भी हो, जितनी कि हम चाहते हैं। आप एग्रीकल्चर को लिए फिरते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि आप बगैर गाय के एग्रीकल्चर को भूल जाइये। उसका मेन्योर सबसे आला दर्जे का मेन्योर है, जो कि सिन्दरी से मुयस्सर नहीं हो सकता है। सिन्दरी के मेन्योर का भाव है २७४ रुपया फी टन, जब कि इस मेन्योर का भाव है ४७ रुपए। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इसकी इकानमी को देखें, तो इस बात में कोई शुबह नहीं है कि बगैर गाय और बैल के फिलवाकया जिन्दगी हिन्दुस्तानियों को मुहाल है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट क्या करती है? मैंने पंडित जी को लिखा, पंत जी को लिखा कि इस देश में बीस करोड़ जानवर बताए जाते हैं, ३९, ४० करोड़ आदमियों के लिए आपने कई कई मिनिस्टर रखे हुए हैं, तो एक मिनिस्टर आप इस काम के लिए भी रख दें। नंदा साहब की रिपोर्ट को आपने वह शान दे दी, जिस के वह काबिल नहीं थी। उसमें भी लिखा था कि प्लानिंग कमीशन में कैटल को इंडिपेंडेंट और अलहदा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन दो। उसकी कोई परवाह नहीं की गई। मैं वह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इस काम के लिए एक अलहिदा मिनिस्ट्री बना दें, तो कितना खर्चा होगा? बगैर अलाहिदा मिनिस्ट्री बनाए इस प्राबलम का हल होना नामुमकिन है।

हमारे जैन साहब फरमाते हैं कि आदमियों और जानवरों के इन्ट्रेस्ट में कानफिलक्ट है—जो पैदावार होती है, उसको जानवर खायगा या आदमी खायगा। जिस मिनिस्ट्र को यह राय हो कि जमीन में जो पैदावार होतीहै, उसके बारे में आदमियों और जानवरों में कानफिलक्ट है कि दोनों में से कौन खायगा, वह कैटल के इन्ट्रेस्ट का क्या सर्व कर सकती है? और फिर कैटल के इन्ट्रेस्ट भी क्या हैं—ये तो हमारे अपने इन्ट्रेस्ट हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री और इस गवर्नमेंट ने अब तक जितनी गफलत की है, वह महज मुजर्माना है। कंट्री इनको कभी नहीं बख्शेगा, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि इनके कानों पर जूं भी नहीं रेंगती। ये नहीं सोचते कि देश का क्या नुक्सान हो रहा है। जानवर तो बोलते नहीं हैं और जमींदार जानता तो सब कुछ है, लेकिन उसकी बात कोई नहीं सुनता है। बड़ी बड़ी योजना बनाई जाती हैं लेकिन किसानों की आवाज कोई नहीं सुनता है। जरा किसी जमींदार से जा कर पूछो। जब हम इलेक्शन के सिलसिले में गए, तो हमने इस कद्र शोर मचाया कि सरकार ने हमारी सारी फूड प्राब्लम को हल कर दिया है। आज हम बहुत शरमिन्दा हैं। आज हम अपने इलैक्ट्रेट में जाने और यह कहने के काबिल नहीं हैं कि सरकार ने इस प्राबलम को साल्व कर दिया है। मुझे यकीन है कि यह सरकार कभी भी इसको हल नहीं कर सकेगी। शायद आपको याद नहीं है, १९५१ में पंडित जी और मुंशी जी ने तकरीरों में कहा था कि सैल्फ-सफिशेन्सी आ गई है, सिर्फ १० परसेंट की कसर है। इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक २० परसेंट अनाज बढ़ गया है, लेकिन आज भी उतनी ही कसर है और यह कसर रहेगी, जब तक कि ठीक तरह से काम नहीं होगा।

इसलिए मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि आप इस मामले में जरा ज्यादा तवज्जह से

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

काम करें और एक मिनिस्ट्री बनायें, जिसका फर्ज हो कि जानवरों की नस्ल को सुधारा जाय। विनोबा जी और महात्मा गांधी पागलों में से नहीं हैं। वे अच्छे से अच्छे पालिटीशियन और अच्छे से अच्छे इकानोमिस्ट्स से ज्यादा अक्ल रखते हैं और वे आज हमको आदेश देते हैं कि बगैर कैटल प्राबलम के सुधार हुए देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मेहरबानी कर के आप अपनी पिछले दस सालों की गफलत को पूरा करने के लिए एक मिनिस्ट्री बनाइये। आप एक्सपट्र्स के पीछे मत भागिए। नए जमाने में नए एक्सपट्र्स की जरूरत है, जो कि ठीक फैसला करें। अगर एक्सपट्र्स की यह राय है, जो कि अब है, तो फिर उसके मुताबिक अमल कीजिए। मैं यह कहता हूं कि एक्सपट्र्स जो कुछ कहते हैं, आप उस पर भी अमल नहीं करते हैं और डरके मारे नहीं करते हैं। इस रिपोर्ट पर ज्यादा तवज्जह दीजिए और सारे मामले को नए सिरे से देखिए। एक नई मिनिस्ट्री मुकर्रर कीजिए और जैसा कि नन्दा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है प्लानिंग कमीशन में कैटल का एक खास रिप्रेजेन्टेशन होना चाहिए। बिना इसके यह मामला हल नहीं होगा।

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, a few days back, while replying to the debate on the general budget in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Prime Minister said that we are still in the hands of the blind gods who may or may not send the monsoons. Then he was referring to the food problem. Thereby he wanted to emphasise the point that the food position in this country today is precarious; but that was not due to the failure on the part of the Government and that it was due to no rains or heavy rains. I was rather surprised to read the speech of the Prime Minister. It is said that he is a great optimist, and he does not believe—or rather—he believes more in the power of man than in the power of God. But this time only looking to the food situation he was forced to throw the blame on those poor blind gods. But I for one feel that the present food situation is not totally the result of the mischief played by those blind gods. It is also due to the blind efforts of the Government and I do not think that there is any need to be so much afraid of the whims of nature or to wait for science to develop to enable us to control the rains and weather, as the hon. Prime Minister feels. By spending more on irrigation, by more irrigation, by controlling the floods, by adopting methods of improved cultivation and by the use of fertilisers, it is possible to produce more food by these methods but that is not the only way of producing more food and to get rid of the whims of nature. There is another way and that way is to bring under cultivation all the cultivable waste land.

I think in this country millions of acres of land is lying waste and it is a cultivable waste land. In every village of this country we can find this cultivable waste land and in every village there are people to cultivate this land. They may cultivate this land without any substantial governmental help. But the Government is not considering this important aspect. It is possible to grow more food to the extent of many million tons by granting this waste land to the landless agricultural labourers and by spending very little on this affair. But the Government is not doing it and I find that in the name of Grow More Food the Government is spending crores of rupees but there is no more food at all. Government does not worry whether the public money is spent usefully or uselessly as if this public money has no father or no mother. In the present food situation

I feel that bringing under cultivation all the waste land is most important. Thereby we will achieve two things. One will be to add to the food production to an extraordinary extent and another will be to solve the problem of unemployment of a considerable number of landless agricultural labourers. But instead of doing this the State Governments are withdrawing the lands from the possession of those who were granted such lands. To substantiate what I say, I would like to quote an example. In my constituency there is a village known as Shirgaon in Chikodi Taluk. There is a tank bed which is a very fertile land. That tank bed was given to members of the scheduled castes. People brought that land under cultivation spending a lot of energy and a lot of money. Last year, i.e., in the year 1957-58, they raised the crops but the villagers did not like the scheduled castes people getting land. So they approached a certain Congress M.L.A. and because of the mischief played by the M.L.A. the Collector withdrew the land from the possession of these people. There were standing crops and the crops were expected to yield 300 bags of jowar. The Collector could at least protect the crop but he could not do it because he was very much afraid of the M.L.A. In my constituency the Congress M.L.As. say that the Mysore Secretariat is in their coat pockets. So big are their coat pockets.

When we fully realise that the successful implementation of the Plan depends upon more agricultural production, when it is fully realised that more food is at the root of all our progress, our Government is not taking into consideration these things. The State Governments are blind. The Union Government is also blind and the officers are also behaving so irresponsibly. Therefore I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to this aspect of Grow More Food and request him to issue a directive to all the State Governments to grant waste land, wherever it is, irrespective of any other consideration to the landless agricultural labourers, giving first preference to the scheduled castes.

Then I come to the question of land reform. The fate of millions of men who feed the nation by their toil but who are relentlessly refused the bread depends on how our Government is going to solve the problem of land. Attempts are being made in this field. There are programmes of land reform but those programmes do not offer any hope to the landless agricultural labourers. Now the dream of our Government is to have a society based on the socialistic pattern, i.e., a society in which there is enough to eat and enough to wear—a society in which there is enough scope for a man to grow in life, where there is respect for man and where there is no killing like that in Ramanathapuram. In short, we are told by our ministers that they want to see a casteless and classless society emerging out of the present society of ours which is completely in the grip of the glaring economic inequalities. This is a noble aim, of course, and this aim can be achieved by doing two things. They are, to use the words of the hon. Prime Minister, more production and better distribution. But how can there be better distribution when a hundred million agricultural labourers will be left out even under the present land reform laws without land. If you scrutinise these land reforms carefully, you will come to know that they are no reforms at all. No change, much less a revolutionary change, is expected in this field by these reforms.

The main aspects of land reform adopted by State Governments are abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms, consolidation and prevention of fragmentation of holdings, ceiling on agricultural holdings and co-operative farming. As regards consolidation and prevention of fragmentation of holdings, I do not wish to speak anything on it because even if there is consolidation and prevention of fragmentation of holdings that is not

[Shri D. A. Katti]

going to alter the position of these landless agricultural labourers. There may be some little addition to the food production. The only important reforms worth considering are tenancy reform, ceiling on agricultural holdings and co-operative farming.

So far as the tenancy reforms are concerned, it will not be wise, rather it will be wrong and unwise to believe that because of these tenancy reforms the interests of the tenants will be safeguarded and that they will get ownership of land. I have got a very bitter experience of this law. The landlords now entertain a fear of losing their ownership and therefore they are trying in every possible way—by fair means and by foul means—to evict the tenants. There are many loopholes in these laws. The courts that are enforcing these laws are most corrupt and exploiting this situation the landlords are trying to evict the tenants. The Bombay Tenancy Law is supposed to be very progressive but even under that law there is no guarantee of the tenancy of the tenants. The landlords may start litigation at any time and exploiting the situation—the existing circumstances. They can very well evict the tenants. Revenue courts are vested with this power. The revenue officers, who are vested with this power, are not well acquainted with the law and procedure. They only know money. In my constituency a certain tenancy head clerk, who received about Rs. 150 per month, was able to make Rs. 20,000 in a year. In such a court it absolutely impossible for any tenant to get justice. Not only these lower courts but the appeal courts are also not free from this sin. Even the tribunals—the revenue boards—are not free from this. They are also corrupt. They are very easily approachable. Therefore under these tenancy laws the tenancy rights of the tenants are not at all safeguarded. Moreover, the tenancies are affecting very adversely the owner's holding only five to ten acres. Those who are holding more land, say 50 100 or 1,000 acres, they are benefited by these tenancy laws. But in the case of the small land-holders, it has proved to be quite inimical to the welfare of those people. Moreover tenancy laws give rise to litigation Whatever income the poor tenant derive, they spend on litigation. In this way, the tenancy law has prove to be simply a farce and a half-hearted measure and is not going to solv the problem. This is no land reform at all according to me.

There is another important aspect regarding the ceiling on agricultura holdings. The main idea behind thi measure is to distribute the surplu land to those who are landless. Thi is, of course, a very nice idea and will give some good result. But thi will depend upon two things. Th first is the level at which the ceilin is determined and another thing prevention of *mala fide* transfers. Wit a view to circumventing the ceilin on agricultural holdings, *mala fid* transfers are being made and if nece sary action is not taken to check thes *mala fide* transfers, it will be usele to impose ceilings on agricultura holdings, because even after th imposition of ceilings, there will b no land left out for distribution to th landless people and the purpose wi not be served at all.

Another thing is the level of ceilin It may vary from State to State. Als it will depend upon the conditions different regions, the density of popu lation, irrigation and classes of soi But at any rate, a lower level will d some good. If Government is reall sincere in this matter, one thin should be done. The ceiling shoul be applied to the family holding an the family holding should be dete mined at such a level which woul yield income of about Rs. 1,000 p year. If that is done, the problem landless agricultural labourers will b solved to some extent at least. Bu the Government is not sincere. Th Government is simply trying to lu the people into false hopes.

I now come to the question of co-operative farming. Co-operative farming implies the pooling of land and joint management. For the pooling of land, the Planning Commission have suggested some ways. The methods given are leasing of land to the co-operative societies, transferring ownership of land to the co-operative societies, but giving to the individuals shares representing the value of the land and thirdly retaining the ownership of the land by the individual, but managing the land as one unit. Pooling of land is, of course, very important. Unless land is there, there cannot be any co-operative farming. But while suggesting these methods, the Planning Commission has not taken into consideration the mind of the Indian farmer.

The idea of ownership is so much dominating in the mind of the Indian farmer that he is not at all willing to part with the ownership, even if he is convinced that by joint cultivation by co-operative farming, he will be getting more benefits. The persons who cannot cultivate the lands personally have already leased out their lands and therefore, no land can be made available for lease to these co-operative societies. Retaining the ownership, but cultivating the land jointly as one unit also is not possible. To ask those, who are having the lands, to cultivate jointly has no meaning. Land reform must aim at the equitable distribution of wealth. If that is not the aim, then there is no meaning in these land reforms.

If we look at the different land reforms, we find that there is great confusion. There is no reform at all. This is a blind attempt that is being made. It is rather a mad attempt that is being made. So long as the ownership is there, there cannot be any land reform. So, I humbly submit that if you want to have a socialistic pattern of society in this country, if you want democracy to survive, then nationalise the land and give it to the tillers who can cultivate such land on a co-operative basis. Unless that is done, our problems will never be solved. Turn in any direction, you will be confronted with this problem. Therefore, to prove what you mean you speak and you speak what you mean, do this. Now I have done, Sir.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): I want to know from the hon. Member, when he was referring about the cultivation of land in his constituency, whether it was legally authorised cultivation.

Shri D. A. Katti: I do not hear what the hon. Member is saying.

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): There have been so far 10 speeches made by hon. Members of this House. I will try to cover as many points as possible, but I hope it will be realised by everybody that within the time at my disposal, it will be impossible to deal with every point with the adequacy with which I would have liked to do it. But non-reference to any particular point need not be understood as though Government has no reply or that we are not prepared to meet the criticisms made or accept the suggestions offered. That should not be the impression of hon. Members, because even if any questions or any points referred to by them are not specifically referred to in the reply, they will certainly be examined and whatever remains to be done in regard to that particular aspect will certainly be carried out.

The debate on this Ministry's demands began with a speech by my friend, Mr. Punnoose. It appears as if the fact that the communists are in power in Kerala has had some sort of a sobering effect on my friend and I hope he will not mind my characterising his speech as constructive; I hope he will not take offence at that description of this speech. Not only did he not sin against my Ministry, but he also pointed out that my Ministry was more sinned against than it has sinned by itself. This also shows quite a lot of generosity on his part. He made certain points about the recommendations in the Ashoka Mehta Committee, especially with

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regard to improving the existing marketing news service and carrying out long-term improvement in marketing intelligence work. I am specifically referring to these two exact recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee. Both these recommendations have been accepted by Government and they are in the process of being implemented. Certain States—as many as 8 States in fact—have already taken steps to implement the scheme during the year 1957-58. So, I hope he will have no grouse or complaint that important recommendations like these which he considers vital have been neglected by my Government.

Then he referred to the development of fisheries in Kerala. I might say that the Government has not been slow in paying attention to the development of fisheries in Kerala. I am sure he knows that we have done our very best with the assistance of some foreign Governments, Norwegians etc. to develop the fisheries there. We are trying to help the poor fishermen by providing them mechanised boats. We have also provided cold storage. Of course, we cannot go as fast as we would like to, because of lack of foreign exchange and certain other difficulties. But there is no want of seriousness on our part to see that fisheries are properly developed in the State of Kerala.

He also referred to the substitute foods, or what is sometimes known as subsidiary foods. I am glad that the Government of Kerala has taken kindly to the manufactured food which some time ago they were not prepared to accept. I believe they would continue to be very happy about it because this will certainly ease their difficulty.

Then he referred to short-term credit. If I take up the question merely of the present availability of credit and as to what we have done in the field of making more credit available, all the time at my disposal will be exhausted; because we hav certainly done, so far as credit is co cerned, a very large number of thing And they are showing not only resul but an improvement in the percen age of agricultural credit made avai able to peasants through the mea of co-operative societies.

We began, so far as this credit ma ter is concerned, by the nationalis tion of the Imperial Bank of Indi and after nationalisation, the Ban has pursued a very progressive poli of assisting co-operatives and oth institutional agencies. Then, the Sta Bank came forward with providir finance for marketing to co-operati institutions at concessional rate, whi is 1 per cent less than the prevailir interest rate. The State Bank al finances, on pledging of sugar, to c operative sugar factories. Fourthl the receipts of warehousing corpor tions are also recognised for advanc being given by banks, to the peopl who will pledge their goods in t warehouses. The next thing we d was to amend the Reserve Bank A and a long-term operation fund h been created. This fund has to i credit a sum of Rs. 20 crores and is utilised for advancing loans to Sta Governments for participation in t share capital of the credit institutio and also for sanctioning medium a long-term loans for agricultural pu poses.

There is also a credit stabilisati fund which has been given an initi contribution of Rs. 1 crore.

We have, as the House knows, pas ed a Bill establishing the Co-oper tive Development and Warehousi Board in 1956 and Rs. 6 crores ha already been advanced through t Board for carrying out co-operati schemes and for strengthening t departmental organisations.

Next, we established the Warehou ing Corporation, and quite a numb of States have established them. On two have not, in fact, so far establis ed the State Warehousing Corpor tions. And I am sorry that Kerala

one of them. But except Kerala and Assam, every State has established a Warehousing Corporation. (*Interruption*).

It will thus be seen that all the institutional agencies envisaged in the Rural Credit Survey Committee Report have been established by the Central and State Governments. The complaint, therefore, made by way of cut motions that we have not given effect to the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee is entirely incorrect.

Then, so far as the actual availability of credit is concerned, I would like to give the figures for the greater enlightenment of the House. It should be remembered that we had in 1950-51 a credit of only Rs. 22·9 crores through co-operative societies. This figure went up to Rs. 50 crores, that is more than twice as much, nearly two and a half times in fact, in 1955-56; and the amount of co-operative credit in 1958-59 is expected to go to Rs. 140 crores. And this year we are likely to reach a figure of Rs. 100 crores. This will show the rapid development in the field of agricultural credit. In fact, some cautions and warnings are being administered to us by such experts as Sir Malcolm Darling who says that we are going too fast. Well, we do not think so. We think it is neccssary, if we want to increase food production, to give adequate credit to the agriculturists. And in spite of the fact that there may be certain risks, we are prepared to take them.

There was also a point made by one of the Members who spoke, that the people who have not got landed property do not get the credit and that it is largely utilised by larger farmers and that the crop is not taken into consideration. This is no longer the case—although I admit that the percentage of credit given to small farmers has not made very considerable improvement. But we are at it, and we want to give larger credit to the smaller farmer. And we are also prepared to take into consideration the crop that is likely to be raised in his field and we do not insist only upon his title to the property being the asset. So far as credit is concerned, this was also a point which was made by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, and I hope this will satisfy the House that we have taken the recommendations of the Survey Committee's Report very seriously and almost every one of its recommendations is being implemented with vigour and enthusiasm.

Next I come to the two speeches of my friends, Seth Govind Das and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. Well, Sir, I think they make it a point to pay annual homage to the sacred cow....

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mother cow!

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: .... and I do not dispute their claim or their desire. I for one would like to join them in paying my own humble tribute to the sacredness of the cow and our zeal for its protection.

Seth Govind Das: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. This time I did not refer to the cow as the sacred cow. I only wanted to refer to this question from the economic point of view. And I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the condition of the cow has deteriorated or not and whether the milk which the population of this country used to get in 1947, it is getting now and what is the condition of the bullocks. I referred to this matter only from this point of view and I want a reply to this categorically.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): But the bullock does not give any milk.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That sacredness is perhaps more in the mind of the Minister.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, I am very glad that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava came to my rescue, because he has given certain figures. While complaining about discrepancies between one goverment report and another, I

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am glad there is a very severe discrepancy between my hon. friend Seth Govind Das and my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. Because, Seth Govind Das would have us believe that the per capita consumption has diminished from 4½ oz. to 2½ oz. While, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has pointed out that in the course of five years, of course there has been diminution in the milk production, but it is only of the order of 50,000 maunds—as against a total production in the neighbourhood of 47 to 48 crores of maunds. So I am sure that only one of them can be correct and not both.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In 1956 it is 4·76 oz. according to your report. But according to his calculation it is only half of what you say.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am coming to that. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has certainly complained that the average yield....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those two hon. Members desire to know which of them is correct.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would leave them to settle it. I am an humble man and I do not therefore want to go so far.

Coming to the next point that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has raised, namely, the yield per cow having gone down, I believe his figures are more or less correct. But, what is the reason? The reason is exactly the opposite of what my hon. friend has in mind. In spite of some people holding other views, most of the State Governments have imposed a ban on cow slaughter. On the other hand, in spite of the fact that we have not achieved all our ambitions in the matter of improvement of animals or cattle in this country, we have conferred a lot of benefit in controlling their diseases and many other things, with the result that the survival of cattle has increased tremendously. If the average has gone down, it is because the cattle population has increased tremendously and the fodder resources, if anything, have diminished rather than increased. The complaint of Seth Govind Das is quite correct that the extent of land under fodder is now smaller and the fodder such as we have actually is very poor fodder in this country. I would like to remind the House that, for the proper feeding of cattle, even in countries like Australia, and New Zealand, where they have the best pastures in the world, the amount of land considered necessary per head of cattle is calculated to be two acres. With the sort of pastures we have, with the grass that we grow, with the overgrazing that we commit, I am sure two acres would not be sufficient for even the poorest of cattle. While the fodder resources have gone down, the number of cattle has gone up. Thus, if the yield has fallen, it is nothing surprising.

Seth Govind Das: May I know from the hon. Minister; is it or is it not a fact that the best Hariana cows and the best cows of other breeds are being slaughtered in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and whether he has seen any of these butcheries?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: After lactation.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I agree that there are cases of....

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I, on a point of information interrupt, because it is relevant? Has the cattle population of those States where cattle slaughter is banned, gone up as a result?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. It is bound to and has certainly increased. It is true that sometimes probably good cattle are also slaughtered. We are trying, as my hon. friend knows, with his assistance and advice, to do what we can. They are always consulted; they are on all the bodies of the Government of India. Wherever these policies are discussed, they are there to give us advice. We accept their advice and try to do what we

can. But, I think this is being exaggerated. At least I would respectfully suggest that when Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava says that Hariana cattle have been absolutely finished and good cattle are no longer there, I think he is exaggerating a little too much.

Seth Govind Das complained about the export of oilcakes and guwar. In this case, we do not, of course, indiscriminately permit the export of these things. At the same time, it would not be wise for us to ban the export altogether. I may assure him that while releasing any quotas for export of oilcakes and guwar, due attention is paid to the feeding of the cattle and the minimum possible is allowed to go out from the country.

Seth Govind Das: May I know from the hon. Minister, is it a fact or not....

Shri B. S. Murthy: On a point of order, Sir,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Point of order, first.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I can understand the hon. Member's absorbing love and affection for the cow. But, we are anxious to hear more from the hon. Minister than all the questions being monopolised by our friend. Is it right?

An Hon. Member: What is the point of order?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it right on his part ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it right on his part? That is the point of order I am raising.

Seth Govind Das: He was giving me way. Therefore, I was asking. If he did not give way, I would not have done that.

I want to know if they are allowing export of guwar this year. Why was it stopped last year on the recommendation of his own Ministry?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope this is the last question by Sethji.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have already explained that there were many considerations which had to be kept in view before we decided upon any policy, but any suggestion which Seth Govind Das has made will be kept in view so far as the future is concerned.

Then, at the hands of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the C.T.O. came in for rather trenchant criticism. There are, of course, various opinions held about the C.T.O., but in spite of what is generally believed by certain Members, I claim that the C.T.O. has done a real job of it, and if anybody wants to test if it has done a good job or not, he should go to the people who have reaped the benefits of the C.T.O., as well as the staff and then see what opinion they express, whether they suggest that the C.T.O. should be abolished or not. Those are the real people who know the advantages of the C.T.O. They are alone more competent to speak about the efficiency or otherwise of it.

This is one of the biggest efforts made in the field of bringing in more land under cultivation. This is one of the world's biggest projects, and if you take all the various facts and factors into consideration, and the amount of expenditure, in spite of the fact that we were new to it, we had never undertaken such a large task, I think any reasonable man would come to the conclusion that the C.T.O. has discharged its work well.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: One doubt. The employees of the C.T.O. have gone on strike on some demands. I want to know whether the hon. Minister will be prepared to extend to them the same sympathy that he is prepared to extend to the Hariyana cows.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Strikes are only part of the bargain

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What happens to that bargain. I want to know.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I was coming to that, because Dr. Ram Subhag Singh had referred to the strike. I was coming to the strike point also.

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On the whole, we have never been careless about the interests of the labourers. In fact, I would make bold to say that we have always been extremely sympathetic, not only for humanitarian reasons, but also because we want to get more work from them. But this question about leave and retaining their services is a problem for which we have not been able to have a solution. I think they were rather unreasonable, because we have offered consideration of their view-point by the Labour Ministry and their officers. They were ill-advised in going on a strike because we did not say absolute no, we said: let it be examined, and whatever is reasonable we will do.

On the one hand, it is complained that the C.T.O. is very costly. On the other hand, if we support the claims of the strikers, then we will have to pay them salaries for those days also on which they have not worked. Now, the question is whether we retrench them altogether, send them home, and then recruit every six months or nine months, whenever the C.T.O. starts working, or keep them on by paying them somewhat lesser salary and in a manner which ought to be considered a considerate one. That is the problem which is facing us. We are prepared to refer the question for the consideration of the authorities under the law, and that being our approach, I think the strike which these people have indulged in must be regarded as unwarranted and as something which is not desirable.

I admit we have not been so successful so far as the gosadans are concerned. The opening of gosadans is in our hands, but it is not in our hands for the cows to be taken there, because it costly. We will have to put them into lorries or something and this costs money. We cannot drive them all along the road. And we must have the co-operation of the people. If they are fond of grazing their cattle in other people's fields, because I am going to come to that point soon, they naturally have no desire to send them to the gosadans—Pandit Thakur Das Bhagava was good enough to give us some statistics about the maintenance of a cow, and according to him Rs. 18 in a year are quite sufficient for a cow. Just imagine how much grass and feed we could give to a cow for Rs. 18 per year.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is the scale which Government have fixed. Government give every person who has got a non-official gosadan Rs. 18 per year and the people are satisfied with that, and Government also are satisfied. My scale is only Government's scale.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is only by way of a partial help.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he should not have taken the value of the crops of others that are demanded.

An Hon. Member: Then, the cows will not be satisfied.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am prepared to take up that point. And that is a very serious point. Just imagine that you are trying to maintain a cow at Rs. 18 per year. What right have you to expect even an ounce of milk from it? What right have you to expect that it will give you a lot of other things including manure and compost?

The figures given by my hon. friend are again wrong. He calculated the cost of a ton of ammonium sulphate and compared it with a ton of cow-dung. This is rather important. Both my hon. friends are very punctilious about correctness of figures. That is why I am trying to deal with this point at some length. According to my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, cow-dung—probably he means compost—costs Rs. 47 per ton as against Rs. 280 per ton of ammonium sulphate produced in Sindri. The difference is obvious. But the real difficulty lies in the fact that the cow-dung or compost has

only 0·5 to 0·5 per cent. of nitrogen as against 20 per cent. of nitrogen in ammonium sulphate. So, we must have 40 tons of compost in order to reach the nitrogen contents of one ton of Sindri fertilizer. One ton of Sindri fertilizers costs Rs. 280, whereas these 40 tons of cow-dung or compost will cost Rs. 1880. As to what is cheaper and what is more expensive, I leave it to the House to judge

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Sindri cow is cheaper.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am not yielding. The hon. Member blamed me for giving in earlier and said that because I had given in he had asked the question. I am not giving in this time.

Then, there was a lot of discussion about the ceiling.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is already past five of the clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister wants only five or six minutes, he may continue.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would not take very long.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The other Minister can deal with the other points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are already short of time, and there is a large number of hon. Members who want to speak. If we sit for another ten minutes, he would be able to finish.

Shri Panigrahi: But nothing more about cow and cow-dung.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has passed on from that.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I must compliment my young friend from Tamil Nad, Shri Ayyakannu, who has made various constructive suggestions. So has Shrimati Manjula Devi made certain others. All those suggestions which have not already been considered by my Ministry will certainly be considered. Shrimati Manjula Devi, however, complained that the sugar prices have been high, but fortunately she also referred to the fact that the duty has gone up. I would like to point out how the duty has gone up. In 1950—54, the excise duty was only of the order of Rs.2-12-0 per maund, while from 1954 to 1957 it was Rs. 4-2-1 per maund. In May, 1957, it was nearly double and came to Rs. 8-4-2. In December, 1957, there was an excise duty in lieu of sales tax of Rs. 2-7-0 per maund. The total now comes to Rs. 10-9-0, and naturally, some little rise in the sugar prices is inevitable.

Shri Dasappa: The additional sales tax was only in lieu of the rest of the local sales tax. That could not contribute to the enhancement of the sugar price.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are sitting after five. They would not relish interruptions, now.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Ten minutes without interruptions.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Even if we deduct this Rs. 2-7-0, he excise is double. Shri D. R. Chavan dealt more with prices and other things, and my hon. colleague, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, will reply to them.

Since hon. Members do not want me to refer to cows any more, I will not reply to any further points made by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in his speech.

The hon. Member who spoke last, Shri D. A. Katti, suggested that there was a lot of wasteland lying unutilised. Government are concerned about this. They are also concerned about rehabilitation of landless people. We had even in the First Plan a large amount for the settlement of landless labourers. I regret to say that we have not been able to go very far in this respect, but efforts are not wanting. There is also

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proposal to co-ordinate this with the bhoodan movement and to see that larger areas are brought under cultivation and better cultivation is achieved. Of course, it is a huge problem. If his figure, that there are 10 crores of landless people, is correct, the immensity of the problem can be very easily understood.

He also complained that ceilings were not being imposed quickly. As the House knows, we are trying our best. After all, it is within the purview of State Governments. They have got their difficulties. There are various points of views which have to be taken into consideration. Of course, my hon. friend would like to fix Rs. 1,000 as the maximum income of an agricultural family. But I am sure most people would regard it as too low, at least in the present circumstances.

He also referred to co-operative farming and certain difficulties therein. There are certainly difficulties, but there are also possibilities of having recourse to co-operative farming. As the House knows, we do not want to do it by the rule of the thumb or by any executive order. We do not want to force people into it. But it is our belief that there are immense possibilities for the development of co-operative farming. Co-operative farming does not necessarily mean joint proprietary right over the whole area or joint cultivation. It can be of various kinds, and we have decided to have at least 600 more co-operative farming societies during 958-59.

I do not think I will take more of your time, Sir. There are many points which, I am afraid, I will have to pass over, but I give the assurance that I will consider them.

17-08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 3rd April, 1958.

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The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the questionnaire, dated the 16th December, 1957, issued by the Committee of Enquiry on extra Departmental system appointed by the Ministry of Transport and Communications (English and Hindi versions)

(2) A copy of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election of Aldermen) Rules, 1958

(3) A copy of the Expenditure-tax Rules, 1958. No. G.S.R. 141 of Section 41 of the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 139, dated the 15th March, 1958, making certain amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 110, dated the 8th March, 1958

(ii) G.S.R. 111, dated the 8th March, 1958. containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Plastic Goods) Rules, 1958

(*iii*) G.S.R. No. 143, dated the 12th March, 1958

(*iv*) G.S.R. No. 144, dated the 12th March 1958 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Silver Jewellery and Silver ware) Rules, 1958

(*v*) G.S.R. No. 145, dated the 12th March, 1958, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Electric Fans) Rules, 1958

(*vi*) G.S.R. No. 146, dated the 12th March, 1958 containing the Customs.

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Sixth Report of the Committee was presented	
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	7880
(1) Discussion on Demands for Grants Nos. 80 to 83 and 128 in respect of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, concluded.	
All the cut motions were negatived.	
The Demands were voted in full.	
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd*	
(2) Discussion on Demands for Grants Nos. 42 to 46 and 118 to 120 for which the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is responsible, commenced.	
Eighty-two cut motions—of which eighteen were on Demands No. 42 ten each on Demands Nos. 43 and 46, thirty-nine on Demand No. 44, two on Demand No. 119 and three on Demand No. 120—were moved	
The discussion was not concluded.	
AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, THE 3RD APRIL, 1958.	
Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	